The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 80.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Maryland Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

—Michael Fahey was shot dead in a San Francisco saloon on Tuesday.

—The President has nominated Jno. Wallen for postmaster at Cleveland.

—Captain General Concha has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Cuba.

—The new French Minister presented his credentials to the President on Tuesday.

—The Cincinnati Pioneer Association celebrated the settlement of Ohio on Tuesday.

—Judge Henry S. Lee, a former Judge of the Law Court of Memphis, died on Tuesday of consumption.

—A fire occurred at St. Clairsville, W. Va., on Tuesday, destroying six houses, including Weldon's Block.

—William Kaulbech, a celebrated Bavarian historical painter, is suffering from an attack of cholera. It is feared it may prove fatal.

—The saloon praying by the crusaders in Wheeling still continues with increasing enthusiasm and excitement, but with little or no practical success.

—The town of Gerona has paid a heavy contribution levied by the Carlist General Saballs. The Carlists have established a custom house at La Junquera.

—A gas explosion in a house in Wheeling, on Tuesday, tore out the ceiling and floor and demolished the plate glass windows in front. No one was seriously injured.

—The crevasse on Bayou Lafourche, La., occurred on the Bragg plantation. The break is now 200 feet wide. Fourteen plantations are already overflowed. The water is spreading rapidly.

—The salvage crew that endeavored to save the French Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Europe has arrived at Queenstown, having been compelled to abandon the vessel in a sinking condition.

—A five mile boat race for the championship of America and $2,000 has been arranged between Geo. Brown, of Halifax, and Wm. Scharff, of Pittsburgh, to take place at Springfield, Mass., in June next.

—By the burning of a small wooden dwelling in Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Margaret Morrill, a widow, sick of rheumatic fever, and Isabella White, aged thirteen, her attendant, were suffocated.

—Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, reappeared in the Senate Chamber yesterday, and was warmly congratulated by his associates on the complete restoration of his health, effected by rest and a visit to Florida.

—Lendie Garcia, a local judge in the Mexican town where the Boston missionary, Rev. Mr. Stephens, was murdered by a mob, has fled from the country. The soldiers who took part in or connived at the outrage have been imprisoned.

—Two steam boilers used in driving the machinery at the Muscone tunneling tunnel on the Eastern & Amboy Railroad exploded on Tuesday night, killing the master mechanic, fireman and helper, and wounding the engineer. The boilers were comparatively new, and the cause of the explosion is unknown.

—Louis Markes, a boot and shoe dealer of Memphis, has sued out an injunction restraining a bank from paying Solomon Toube, his partner, eighteen thousand dollars drawn at the Louisville lottery, on the ground that Toube bought a coupon with the firm's money.

—The Chicago Board of Trade has adopted resolutions asking Congress not to adopt any legislation which will result in appealing to the volume of paper currency, and that shall be the President, in case such legislation adopted by Congress, to interpose his veto.

—Oliver T. Searing, late Secretary of the Montauk Insurance Company of Brooklyn, left suddenly for California several days ago. He is a defaulter to the amount of $10,000 expended on works of art, curiosities and literary treasures. They have been turned over to the company, which will, however, hardly realize more than half its loss.

—The New York Senate, with only three negative votes, and the Assembly unanimously passed resolutions indorsing the anti-inflation message of Governor Dix, and requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to resist any inflation of the currency, and to promote by all proper measures an early return to specie payments.

—A man named West, from Logansport, Indiana, was found by the police of Fort Wayne, on Tuesday, lying on the sidewalk in terrible convulsions. He made desperate attempts to stab himself with an ugly looking knife. A physician was called, who said the man had taken poison. After the free use of emetics he sufficiently recovered to be removed to the hospital, and at last accounts was doing well. He would assign no reason for his rash act.

—A convention met in Detroit on Tuesday to consider the matter of bridging the Detroit river. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the agricultural, lumbering, manufacturing and commercial interests of Michigan imperatively demand the construction of one or more railroad bridges across the Detroit river at or near Detroit. The delegation in Congress was requested to secure legislation to secure the accomplishment of the desired result.

THE STATE AND COLLEGES.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of Tuesday on "Aiding Educational Institutions." It seems to me, as it does to others, that it is fitted, unintentionally no doubt, to injure our higher institutions, which already have enough to struggle against. It seems to me, too, to be contrary to the spirit of other able articles in your paper. Universities, Colleges, Scientific Institutions are indispeasable to a system of education in a State. For a complete system they should take the student onward from the point in his course where he leaves the High School. Our Superintendent of Public Instruction has this opinion. In his last report he says they, in the history of education, have preceded public schools, and the latter rise as the former advance. They, at great expense,—from the character of the studies pursued, cost of apparatus and comparatively small numbers in the classes,—furnish our best teachers, our men of science and literature, our highest professional men. As a rule, our best statesmen have received their education in our colleges. They furnish men to advance and apply science. From them go forth men to disseminate knowledge in our High Schools, ward schools and in every department of life. The manufacturer requires the services of the chemist, the mathematician and the physicist. The farmer is benefited by the thorough and costly experiments of Lawes and Gilbert. Agriculture received an impulse from the many and valuable discoveries of Liebig. All are benifited by his methods of preparing different kinds of food. So it is that in every department of industry, the advantages and even necessity of these higher institutions are seen. Our State sees and feels this. Were it not for their cost other needed institutions would at once be chartered here.

From such considerations as these the different States of the United States have granted large sums to these institutions. All the New England States and New York have all along in their history, given freely to their college This State aid has encouraged individuals at to give to them. Men raised by the State, so to make success certain, these business men who do not wish to see their money wasted, will aid them. All along in its history Massachusetts has aided the Harvard, Amherst, Williams, the Agricultural College. Worcester Institute of Technology and Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been aided liberally by the State. Individuals have supplemented these gifts But recently Agassiz obtained a large sum from the State for his Museum. Our State has largely aided The University of Penn," and this has encouraged individuals, and as a consequence, very liberal things have been devised for it which will, before long, cheer every friend of education.

The fact that individuals with unparalleled generosity are giving so largely to these institutions, instead of being a reason why the State should do nothing for them, is a reason why it should aid them and endeavor to increase their usefulness and render their benefactions so apparent that our liberal men shall do more for them as they, in that case, will. It is a proverb that, "God helps those that help themselves." So the State should especially help those who help themselves. The proverb should be realized, in respect to colleges. The same statement that has been made in relation to State aid to colleges in New England and New York will apply to academies and seminaries there, and hence the high character of Exeter, Phillips' Academy and Williston Seminary. These are the corresponding institutions in our State.

State aid to colleges has never "checked" private generosity. The granting of 1,000,000 acres of land to Cornell University did not "check" the generosity of Cornell and Sage.

The States of Michigan and Wisconsin build and sustain their noble Universities.

The colleges of our State are not well cared for. Many of them are sorely crippled. No one of them is rich. And if the plan, contrary to all precedent, is carried out, to tax them, and refuse to aid them and then to commit them to the uncertain charities of individuals, it will be severely hard, and will, in many cases, prove fatal.

The result of the fable of the consultation of the different parts of the body may be realized. W.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Return to Legislative Halls.

Both Houses in Session—Interesting Bills Introduced—Personalities—The Bill in Relation to Cities.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 7, 1874.

A Lively Capital Again.

Harrisburg is lively again to-day,—in so far as the presence of the members of the Legislature can make it so. Nearly all the members of both Houses answered to roll call to-day. The town is also pretty well filled up with visitors having business with the law makers.

There is a pretty general impression that the work ahead will be disposed of rapidly now, and this view incites fresh activity among all who have little axes to grind.

SENATE.

Speaker STRANG called the Senate to order. The following bills were read in place:

Street Grades.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny, read an act prescribing the manner of ascertaining damages resulting from grading streets in cities.

Legal Referees.

Mr. WALLACE, an act to provide for the submission of civil cases, by agreement of the parties interested, to a referee learned in the law.

Married Women's Bank Accounts.

Also an act to make it lawful for married women to open and keep bank accounts, that will not be "contingent" upon the success of their husband's financial affairs.

Location of Railroad Tracks.

Mr. WARFEL an act to authorize cities, counties, and other town corporations to make contracts with railroad companies when they enter the town limits, whereby the road may be relocated or changed when desirable.

Notarial Deputies.

Also, allowing Notaries Public to appoint Deputies.

Preserving Official Records.

Mr. WARFEL, an act making provision for the preservation of official records in the several counties of the State.

Selling Franchises.

Mr. PLATFORD, an act to regulate the sale of railroads, canals, &c. The special feature of this act is that it makes provision for the transfer to the purchaser of the same franchises as those held by the original corporators.

Street Vacation.

Also, repealing an act for the vacation of certain streets in Port Perry, Allegheny county.

HOUSE.

The House was in session but a short time and transacted no business of interest.

Personal.

Representative BOYD, who takes the place of the retired Dimmick, presented himself in the House to-day, and was sworn in.

Representative LAIDLEY, of Greene county, was in his seat in the House to-day. He has been sick for the past six week, and his presence in the House was a matter of agreeable surprise to most of his colleagues, who were glad to welcome him back.

Senator Graham Explains.

Senator GRAHAM thinks there is some misapprehension concerning the bill for the regulation of city governments. He says, in answer to innumerable inquiries, that there is no compulsory process about the bill, so far as cities chartered at the present time are concerned. They can either reject it or adopt its provisions. The matter is in the hands of the Councils of such cities, and if the new bill is to be adopted, it requires a two-thirds affirmative vote of the members elect of Councils.

Pardons.

The Board of Pardons were in session all day, considering applications presented—chiefly from the Eastern part of the State.

"Paying the Printer."

Secretary QUAY commences to-morrow on the bills of the newspapers for advertising the new Constitution, according to the terms of the act passed in reference to the matter. He will keep at the job until all the legal claims are settled.

ARCTIC.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1874.

Master Mechanics.

Meeting of master mechanics and all At a meeting of construction of buildings, those interested in them were passed to the this afternoon, resolutions effect that on and after May they should not employ any man who would not be willing to work ten hours a day.

A Plan to Facilitate the Delivery and Receipt of Grain.

A meeting of grain receivers and railroad freight agents was held to-day at the Produce Exchange, when a plan for facilitating the delivery and receipt of grain was submitted by H. T. Kneeland. The plan sets forth that it is quite improbable that any system of grain storage at the terminus of roads will fully meet the requirements of trade, as it does at Chicago and Milwaukee. It is proposed to establish in New York grades of inspectors for all carrying grain, and to amend the fourth section, rule 19, as follows: "All vessel cargoes brought from Buffalo or Erie shall be delivered to consignees in boat loads without inspection and unmixed with other grain, if arriving in sufficient quantities to make it practicable so to deliver, otherwise to be graded the same as other grain received by rail, subject to inspection." Two classes or grades of spring wheat should, it is urged, be established, one to be known as "New York inspection spring wheat," conformable to what is known in this market as "Chicago wheat," and another class "Northwestern spring wheat," conformable to the standard of Milwaukee and Duluth, each with its various qualities of 1, 2, 3, etc. The solution of the difficulty, it is suggested, in the delivery of grain lies in the grades. The delivery of any wheat of the same grade as that consigned should be permitted. The certificate of such car of wheat, stating its weight and quality, should accompany a receipt for that quantity and grade, and this return should be a negotiable instrument, the grain being deliverable only on its surrender and cancellation. The railroad companies to act as bailees of all the property, and have the right to "post" against a person out of condition when so in fact by reason of too long holding on board.

The plan met with the approbation of the meeting, and a committee of nine grain receivers and freight agents will be appointed to consider and report upon it.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—River 18 feet; falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; James D. Parker, Memphis. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Pat. Rogers, Memphis; Esperanza, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Arrived—Clinton, Reed's Landing; Grand Tower, Memphis; Mary Alice, New Orleans; Belle La Crosse, La Crosse; Iron Mountain and Brown, Cairo; Hobbs, Wheeling; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Baker, Illinois river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Left—St. Louis, Missouri river. Departed—Savannah, Dubuque; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Commonwealth, New Orleans; Laura Davis, Nashville; Dubuque, Reed's Landing. River falling slowly. Partly clear and cool. The steamer De Smet has been sold by Pelagie Labarge to the St. Louis, Alton & Grafton Transportation Co. for $20,000.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—The G. W. Cheek and Quickstep will hereafter run in the Memphis and White river trade, leaving Thursdays and Saturdays. Cloudy, wet and cool. The river fell five inches. Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati. Departed—Cheek, White river; Belleville last night, St. Louis; Jennie Lewis, Red river; W. F. Curtis, Minneola and Thompson Dean, Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 7.—Heavy rain last night, cloudy to-day; mercury 42 to 60. River fallen 3 inches. Up—Chas. Bodman, 11 A. M.; Anna and Roberts, 8; Ashington and Red Cloud, 12:30; Raven, 12:45; Pat Cleburne, 4; Mary Ament, 5. Down—John Means, 11 A. M.; C. B. Church, 12; Tarascon, 2; Silverthorn and Arkansas Belle, 4—generally with good trips. Business active.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—River about on a stand, with canals 3½ feet in the canal and 7¾ in chute on falls. Weather clear and pleasant. Business active. Boats in—Cassell, from Nashville; The Sam. Roberts and tow passed down. The Bodman, Lioness and Tom Jasper are due from below. The Fred. Wilson and barges leave for New Orleans to-night.

CAIRO, April 7.—Arrived—Ben. Franklin, Cincinnati, 2 P. M; Kilgour, New Orleans, 8; City of Chester, St. Louis, 7; Idlewild, Evansville, 7. Departed—Franklin, Memphis, 4 P. M.; Kilgour, Cincinnati. River fallen 11 inches. Cloudy and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Arrived—John B. Maude, Memphis. Departed—Robt. Mitchell, Cincinnati; Bee and barges and Susie Silver, St. Louis. Ralph Carter has risen three inches in the last twenty-four hours, and is now two inches below the high water of 1872.

VICKSBURG, April 7.—Arrived—John Howard and Capital City. Down—City of Alton, Sam Hale and barges and Natchez. Cloudy and cool. River rising.

LITTLE ROCK, April 7.—River falling; eleven feet five inches by the gauge. Departed—Ashland, above. Cloudy and rainy.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—River again rising rapidly, with 18 feet 9 inches on the shoals. Cloudy and damp. No arrivals or departures.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, April 7.—The twelfth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, with the following result: Whole number 249; necessary to a choice 135. Dawes received 97; Hoar, 78; Curtis, 72; Adams, 2; Banks, 3, Washburn, Whittier and Phillips received one vote each.

Thirteenth ballot—Whole number 248; necessary to a choice, 125. Dawes, 98; Hoar, 81; Curtis, 71; Adams, 16; Butler, Baker Sanford, Washburn, Whittier and Phillips received each one vote.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills Reported, Resolutions, etc.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back a large number of bills and petitions on the subject of finance, and recommended that the committee be discharged from their further consideration, as the action of yesterday had covered all legislation in them. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Finance Committee, said he regretted to report unfavorably on the Senate bill providing for the resumption of specie payment and for free banking. He had no right to disclose what took place in Committee, but it was well known that Committees are made up of odd numbers, and in one of seven members, where three favored a bill and three opposed it, with the seventh a little mixed, the report had to be unfavorable. He would, however, ask that the bill be placed on the calendar, together with the reverse report. So ordered.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature for the relief of certain settlers in public lands.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to incorporate the First Presbyterian church of Salt Lake City. Referred.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Board of Engineers appointed to examine and report upon the James river and Kanawha canal project. Referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill to refund internal revenue taxes erroneously assessed and collected. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. OGLESBY presented a concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois in relation to rates of freight and passage on the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Asbury Dickens was taken up, and, after discussion, Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to lay it on the table. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 30. The bill was then passed—yeas 27, nays 23

Mr. HOWE entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Bills on the Calendar.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the first one read was for the relief of Thos. B. Wallace, of Lexington, Mo. Laid over.

The Senate bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, was read. It provides that claims for building vessels of war and constructing steam machinery referred to in the act of March 2, 1867, for the relief of certain contractors, shall be referred to the Court of Claims, which Court is by the bill vested with authority and jurisdiction to hear and determine them upon the principles laid down in that act, all such claims to be presented to the Court within one year after the passage of this act. Laid over for the present.

The House bill providing for the assignment of Judges in Territories was discussed, but before reaching a vote

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Compulsory Pilot Fees.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. It provides that no owner, agent, master or consignee of any ship or vessel, duly registered or enrolled, shall by virtue of the laws of any State, be compelled to take, employ or pay a pilot not voluntarily employed on entering or departing from any port or harbor passing through or leaving any channel, passage or strait within the harbors of the United States, and no owner, agent, consignee or master of any ship or vessel shall be compelled to pay pilotage or pilot fees by virtue of the laws of any State.

The motion of Mr. CAMERON was then adopted, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Reported, etc.

Mr. MONROE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, made adverse reports on bills granting one million acres of public land to the trustees of Brown's Institute in Florida, donating a former United States Court house building at St. Augustine, Florida, for educational purposes, and promote education in the territories. Laid on the table.

Various other bills of minor interest were reported.

Mr. HOUGHTON, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill to establish assay offices at St. Louis, Chicago and Helena, Montana. Referred under a point of order to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then resumed the consideration of

The Currency Act.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Platt, Orth, Packard, Buckland, Monroe and Cox.

Mr. COX argued at length against the inflation of the currency and in favor of the resumption of specie payment. He thought it was for the majority, and not the minority in Congress, to present a plan for resumption, but suggested that England, after her Napoleonic wars, sought specie payment by a plan we might copy with profit. It involved, first, that a resumption of specie payments must be positively determined; second, that the time of resumption must be fixed at a day not unreasonably distant; and, third, that the approach to it should be by regular steps, upon which all business transactions could calculate. She accomplished it by providing that at the end of five years from the date of the act, coin payments should be fully resumed; that in the meantime a scale of rates should be established at which the currency should be redeemed in specie in bond loads without inspection and unmixed with other grain, if arriving in sufficient quantities to make it practicable so to deliver, otherwise to be graded the same as other grain received by rail, subject to inspection." Two classes or grades of spring wheat should, it is urged, be established, one to be known as "New York inspection spring wheat," conformable to what is known in this market as "Chicago wheat," and another class "Northwestern spring wheat," conformable to the standard of Milwaukee and Duluth, each with its various qualities of 1, 2, 3, etc. The solution of the difficulty, it is suggested, in the delivery of grain lies in the grades. The delivery of any wheat of the same grade as that consigned should be permitted. The certificate of such car of wheat, stating its weight and quality, should accompany a receipt for that quantity and grade, and this return should be a negotiable instrument, the grain being deliverable only on its surrender and cancellation. The railroad companies to act as bailees of all the property, and have the right to "post" against a person out of condition when so in fact by reason of too long holding on board.

The plan met with the approbation of the meeting, and a committee of nine grain receivers and freight agents will be appointed to consider and report upon it.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—River 18 feet; falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; James D. Parker, Memphis. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Pat. Rogers, Memphis; Esperanza, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Arrived—Clinton, Reed's Landing; Grand Tower, Memphis; Mary Alice, New Orleans; Belle La Crosse, La Crosse; Iron Mountain and Brown, Cairo; Hobbs, Wheeling; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Baker, Illinois river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Left—St. Louis, Missouri river. Departed—Savannah, Dubuque; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Commonwealth, New Orleans; Laura Davis, Nashville; Dubuque, Reed's Landing. River falling slowly. Partly clear and cool. The steamer De Smet has been sold by Pelagie Labarge to the St. Louis, Alton & Grafton Transportation Co. for $20,000.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—The G. W. Cheek and Quickstep will hereafter run in the Memphis and White river trade, leaving Thursdays and Saturdays. Cloudy, wet and cool. The river fell five inches. Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati. Departed—Cheek, White river; Belleville last night, St. Louis; Jennie Lewis, Red river; W. F. Curtis, Minneola and Thompson Dean, Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 7.—Heavy rain last night, cloudy to-day; mercury 42 to 60. River fallen 3 inches. Up—Chas. Bodman, 11 A. M.; Anna and Roberts, 8; Ashington and Red Cloud, 12:30; Raven, 12:45; Pat Cleburne, 4; Mary Ament, 5. Down—John Means, 11 A. M.; C. B. Church, 12; Tarascon, 2; Silverthorn and Arkansas Belle, 4—generally with good trips. Business active.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—River about on a stand, with canals 3½ feet in the canal and 7¾ in chute on falls. Weather clear and pleasant. Business active. Boats in—Cassell, from Nashville; The Sam. Roberts and tow passed down. The Bodman, Lioness and Tom Jasper are due from below. The Fred. Wilson and barges leave for New Orleans to-night.

CAIRO, April 7.—Arrived—Ben. Franklin, Cincinnati, 2 P. M; Kilgour, New Orleans, 8; City of Chester, St. Louis, 7; Idlewild, Evansville, 7. Departed—Franklin, Memphis, 4 P. M.; Kilgour, Cincinnati. River fallen 11 inches. Cloudy and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Arrived—John B. Maude, Memphis. Departed—Robt. Mitchell, Cincinnati; Bee and barges and Susie Silver, St. Louis. Ralph Carter has risen three inches in the last twenty-four hours, and is now two inches below the high water of 1872.

VICKSBURG, April 7.—Arrived—John Howard and Capital City. Down—City of Alton, Sam Hale and barges and Natchez. Cloudy and cool. River rising.

LITTLE ROCK, April 7.—River falling; eleven feet five inches by the gauge. Departed—Ashland, above. Cloudy and rainy.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—River again rising rapidly, with 18 feet 9 inches on the shoals. Cloudy and damp. No arrivals or departures.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, April 7.—The twelfth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, with the following result: Whole number 249; necessary to a choice 135. Dawes received 97; Hoar, 78; Curtis, 72; Adams, 2; Banks, 3, Washburn, Whittier and Phillips received one vote each.

Thirteenth ballot—Whole number 248; necessary to a choice, 125. Dawes, 98; Hoar, 81; Curtis, 71; Adams, 16; Butler, Baker Sanford, Washburn, Whittier and Phillips received each one vote.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

South Carolina Republicans at the White House.

Statements of the Democratic Delegation Refuted.

A Test Vote on the Louisville & Portland Canal Bill.

Report on the Proposed James River and Kanawha Canal.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1874.

South Carolina Republicans Interviewing the President.

A South Carolina Republican tax-payer's delegation called upon President Grant this morning, accompanied by their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and presented an address completely refuting the partisan statement made by the Democratic delegation from that State a few days ago. In reply, President Grant expressed himself satisfied with the refutation, and took occasion to say he was not correctly reported when the South Carolina Democratic delegation called a few days ago. He did not say that South Carolina and Louisiana were badly governed. He merely told the delegation that if the officers of those States were as they represented, the remedy was in the hands of the people, to be applied through the ballot box. He did not believe what was said by partisans against Southern State Governments.

Louisville & Portland Canal.

The vote in the Senate to-day on referring the Louisville & Portland Canal bill to the Finance Committee is regarded as a test vote by which Mr. Wheeler's amendment to the bill will be defeated. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee, is strongly opposed to the amendment.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1874.

The Proposed James River and Kanawha Canal.

In presenting the report of the Board of Engineers who examined the proposed route of the James river and Kanawha canal, Gen. Humphreys expresses his entire concurrence in their conclusions, which are as follows:

First. That it is entirely practicable to connect the waters of the James and Ohio rivers by water navigation of seven feet in depth. The tunnel that will be required would be about the length of the Mont Cenis tunnel, but it would go through rock very easily excavated, and could be driven from shafts of moderate height and at distances seldom exceeding one mile.

Secondly. That an ample water supply can be commanded.

Thirdly. That the tunnel should be a single tunnel, with turnouts provided in sufficient number to admit of vessels passing.

Fourthly. That the proposed water line can be completed in six years, and at a cost not exceeding $60,000,000, and that the cost may reasonably be expected to be within $55,000,000, and may possibly not exceed $50,000,000.

Lastly. That in the opinion of the Board this route presents extraordinary claims as a measure of relief to the population of the Western States in furnishing them for their bulky productions cheap transportation to market, and fostering the commerce of the United States by developing the immense mineral resources now neglected.

The Sanborn Contracts.

John D. Sanborn was before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, and was cross-examined for several hours, but without anything of importance being elicited. He still declines to give a detailed statement of his expenditures. All efforts failed to make him admit anything that would connect Gen. Butler or any other member of Congress with his contracts. He either denies that Butler had given him advice or the favor of his influence or answered that he did not remember.

Cabinet Meeting.

There was a brief Cabinet session to-day, all the departments except the War being represented, but no business of importance was before the meeting. Secretary Richardson said, immediately after adjournment, that he had not resigned, and did not intend to.

CANTON, OHIO.

Death of Rev. John Tonner, D. D.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANTON, OHIO, April 7, 1874.

Rev. John Tonner, D. D., a talented and devoted local preacher of the M. E. Church, and for years the efficient Secretary of the manufacturing establishment of C. Aultman & Co., died at his residence in this place this morning at six o'clock, after an illness of eight weeks. He was one of our most widely known and highly esteemed citizens, and one of the most acceptable preachers of this city.

C.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., April 8, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, east to north winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly light rain on the coast.

For Tennessee, the lower Ohio Valley and Missouri, easterly to northerly winds, cloudy weather and light rain, but followed by clearing weather in the two last sections.

For the lower lake region, light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

The Manitoba Delegate.

OTTAWA, April 7.—It is not known whether Riel will take his seat to-morrow, but if he does he will be arrested on leaving the chamber. If he should elect to stand his trial, he will be sent to Manitoba to be tried. It is regarded as quite certain that the Government will not pardon him. The Government officers are taking measures to preserve order to-morrow and quell any disturbance that may arise.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.

Session of the Board Last Night—New Teachers and Directors Elected—The Question of Reducing the Number of Principals — Proposed Donation of a Large and Valuable Library—Resolutions, Personal Explanations, &c.

A regular meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny city was held last night in the Common Council chamber. The session was opened with prayer by Professor Eaton. The roll was called and the following members answered present:

Messrs. Barker, Brown, Bauney, Burchfield, Craig, Chambers, Donaldson, Davidson, Eaton, Foerster, Faas, Forrester, Patton, Golden, Hobson, Hemphill, Hamilton, Hubbard, Lea, Miller P. H., Morrison, Matthews, Miller R. C., McCance, McNaugher, Oliver, Patterson, Riggs, Ritenour, Sprague, Smith, Spangler, Trimble, Walton, Wilhelm, Welsh, and President King.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read, corrected and approved.

Deputy State Superintendent Curry, who was present in the lobby, was, on motion of Mr. Goldeny invited to a seat with the Board.

NEW TEACHERS AND DIRECTORS.

The following elections of teachers were reported and confirmed: Miss Rebecca Knox to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss J. Barker in the Sixth ward. Miss Emma Moriedge vice Miss Brown, resigned, in the Second ward, and Miss Anna E. Brown elected in the Eleventh ward.

Mr. A. Patterson was reported as having been elected a director in the Second ward in place of Mr. Z. Gillespie, and Mr. Malcolm Hay in the First ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Schoyer.

Mr. Biggs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported adversely to the passage of a resolution referred to it, recommending that at the expiration of the term of the present principals, only six principals be elected for the city of Allegheny.

Mr. Smith opposed the adoption of the report and said the passage of the resolution would be a benefit to the schools of the city and would save a heavy expenditure of money.

Mr. Golden moved to postpone consideration of the report until the next regular meeting. The discussion that followed was rather long and not specially brilliant. Mr. Walton moved that the report be recommitted to the committee with instructions to report at the next meeting, which was carried and the matter disposed of for the present.

A number of bills were presented, approved and ordered to be paid.

A VALUABLE DONATION.

A communication from Mr. W. M. Clancy, was read, stating that a gentleman of Allegheny City has in his possession a large and valuable collection of rare and interesting books, manuscripts, records, documents and journals, gathered at the expense of much time and research, from public and private sources in both Europe and America. They relate largely to the early settlement and history of Western Pennsylvania, to the prominent men and characters and events of pre-revolutionary times. There are also original papers and records of the old Continental Congress, manuscripts in the handwriting of Gen. Washington, John Hancock, Adams, Jefferson and other illustrious com patriots of that time, the value of which, as curiosities and mementoes, would meet with ready appreciation by intelligent and all historical societies east and west. Many of the volumes are rare and can not be duplicated, and they are over five thousand in number. The owner is an Alleghenian, and desiring that the citizens of his native city shall enjoy the benefits of his labors, proposes to donate his collection to the care and keeping of the Board of Control, for the benefit of the citizens, on the condition that a public Library building be erected where such a valuable collection would be safe.

The communication was referred to the Library Committee, and Mr. Claney was requested to appear before it at its first meeting. A vote of thanks was also extended to the gentleman who proposes to make the donation.

UNIFORM SERIES OF TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Matthens offered the following:

Resolved, That this Board hails with the highest satisfaction the effort now making to enact a law providing for a uniform series of text books throughout the State, as such a law cannot do otherwise than immensely increase the efficiency of the schools, while it will at the same time greatly lessen the cost of books.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing to Senator Grsham for presentation to the Legislature.

Referred to the Committee on Grades and Text Books.

The following was also offered by Mr. Matthens:

Resolved, That in all cases where any matter shall be referred to a standing or special committee, the mover thereof shall have the right to be heard in its favor, and for that purpose he shall be notified by the Secretary when the committee intends to consider it.

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules and Regulations are hereby instructed to prepare a standing rule, embodying the substance of the foregoing resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

Mr. R. C. Miller offered a resolution that hereafter, at the reading of the minutes, the Secretary omit the names of the members absent, and the "yeas" and "nays" on any question, unless demanded. Carried.

City Superintendent Davis submitted his report of the attendance of pupils at the public schools of Allegheny City for the last month, as follows:

Total enrollment	8,339
Average attendance	7,181
Per cent. of attendance	86
Number of teachers	178
Music teachers	2
Highest per cent. attained by one teacher	99
Number of Directors' visits	239
Number of parents' visits	1,534
Number of Superintendent's visits	28

The report was received and filed.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. Ritenour offered the following, which was passed:

Resolved, By the Board of School Controllers of the city of Allegheny, that the Pennsylvania State Legislature be requested to pass the bill now before it, providing for a system of compulsory education, and that the Secretary of this Board be instructed to communicate its action to our representatives at Harrisburg.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Matthews:

Resolved, That in the seventh primary division of the new grades, "Osgood's N. A. Speller" shall be struck out and the old one inserted; and that the same shall be held as the text book for every other grade and division.

Mr. Walton rose to a personal explanation regarding the lively contest at the last meeting, which created so much excitement, and his remarks provoked other personal explanations, and it looked for a few moments as though another row would be kicked up. Mr. Smith said that he had beaten his opponents at their own game, in getting the grades adopted, and Mr. Walton retorted by saying that it was only accomplished by "gerrymandering" and "stuffing" jobs."

Mr. Smith to Mr. Walton—You was beaten as badly as when your pins were knocked from under you in your candidacy for Select Council from the Fifth ward.

Mr. Walton—I was not laid out any flatter than you was in the Mayoralty fight.

The impending storm was finally averted and the Board adjourned without taking any action on Mr. Matthens resolution.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The sensational Irish drama of "Shin Fane, or Shamrock Green," in which Mr. T. Grattan Riggs sustains fine characters, was produced the second time last evening at the Opera House. As on the previous occasion, Mr. Riggs' representation was most admirable, and the support he receives from the stock company is excellent. "Shin Fane" will be repeated to night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Another large audience greeted Miss Katie Putnam last evening at the Academy of Music, and all present were immensely pleased with the entertainment. Miss Putnam is very ably supported by the young comedian, Mr. Elwin Brown and the entire comedy company. The emotional drama of "East Lynne" will be performed this evening.

LIBRARY HALL.—Wallace's ever pleasing opera of "Maritana" was given last night by the Liebrey English Opera Company, at Library Hall. The audience was not as large in point of numbers as some that have assembled there, yet it was a fashionable, critical and appreciative one, and the excellent rendition of the opera was gratifyingly received. Mme. Isabelle Reigouli made her first appearance in English opera in the title role, and created a most favorable impression. The character, as is known to those familiar with the opera, has especially solo except the "Harp in the Air" and the inserted aria "Scenes that are brightest;" still it is continually finding field for exercise of ability in the frequency of the ensemble of music and is in many respects a trying part; and when we say that it was sustained in a highly creditable manner by Mme. Brigouli we but give expression to the universal sentiment of the audience. Mrs. Seguin as *Lazzolili*, a part in which she has familiarized herself to the public, was very pleasing and in her usually appreciative. Mr. Clarke, as *Don Cæsar*, might have done better in his acting, and his ability as a vocalist could be improved on, yet his "Let me Like a Soldier Fall" was given in an excellent manner. With care and study longer experience he may make a most satisfactory singer. Mr. Carlton, as *Don Jose* showed an excellent voice under control. It is somewhat lacking in the fullness of maturity, but appeared to be of good compass and of a rich quality. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh as the *Marquis* and *Marchioness* performed their parts satisfactorily. The lesser characters were generally well taken, and the opera as a whole was very worthily presented.

The opera for this evening is "The Marriage of Figaro," in which Miss Kellogg, Mme. Brignoli, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Starbird, Mrs. Gonzales, Mr. Carlton, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Bartleman will sustain the principal characters.

MARTIN'S NEW VARIETY THEATRE.—On Monday evening, April 13th, Martin's New Variety Theatre, on Fourth avenue, below Smithfield street, will be thrown open to the public. The lessee and proprietor, Mr. Harry Martin, is sparing no expense in rendering his place of amusement the prettiest and most comfortable in the city. The interior has been handsomely decorated and the scenery tastefully painted. The

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$6 00
Do. for six months	3 00
Do. for three months	1 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—*Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 34f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

WILL the *Post* please remember that it has made no answer to the charge of willful falsehood which we have made against it?

WHAT is understood to be the final action of the United States Senate on the currency question is not particularly different from what it had previously done, and limits circulation to $800,000,000, aside from fractional currency. This is a very proper advance in the right direction, and one that will not be regretted.

SENATOR SCHURZ will deliver an address in memory of the late Senator Sumner, in Boston, on the 29th inst. Wendell Phillips will present him to the audience, and a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes will be read on the occasion. Wendell Phillips has been invited to deliver a eulogy of Sumner in Washington soon.

THE Samana Bay Company, which started out with such roseate hopes, has undergone a collapse. The new Dominican President, Gonzales, has pronounced against them, and shipped their Directors home. Of course, a sinister intrigue is declared to exist, but we judge but little interest will be taken in the subject in this country.

THE international feature of the Centennial is likely to be retained by Congress, —the committee to which the subject was referred having determined to report favorably to its retention. This is as it should be. The cosmopolitan character of our population renders it entirely proper that our great Exposition should be international.

NOT to give too much prominence to our little cotemporary, the Oil City *Derrick*, we commend to its notice the oil fire that occurred but a day or so since at Millerstown,—where the gases from a well took fire, and the flames leaped high, and nearly succeeded in destroying the life of a person. This oil will not burn, nor tanks burst, nor do the fires come from the wells or oil. Odd, isn't it?

THE interchange of bills between the Senate and House will delay final action on the financial question for some time. It is not known just how the President stands relative to vetoing any bill which Congress may pass. It is known that he prefers a free banking law, with some definite provision for the resumption of specie payments. But he has not intimated as yet that he will not sign the bill that has passed the Senate.

A VERY marked decline in the volume of English manufactures and exports is shown by the official returns, recently made. The most remarkable is that for February last, as compared with same month in a preceding year. The decrease for the month mentioned is $10,500,000. This is not, in every particular, beneficial to this country, as there is a sympathetic relation in trade that makes a decline in one country affect the prosperity of another.

THE Connecticut election fell into the hands of the Democrats, as it has for one or two years past. Republicans in that State cannot see eye to eye on [illegible] issue, and so two tickets were in the field, besides that [illegible] of the Democrats. It was expected that they would succeed in electing the Governor, but the Republicans anticipated a majority in the Legislature. They failed in securing this, and so the State is Democratic, in both departments.

THE law regulating the State tax is about to give rise to some legal controversy in this county. The Controller refuses to pay the tax to the State, basing his refusal on the law of 1872, and the Prothonotary, Recorder and Register of the county refuse to pay their receipts to the Controller, because of his course, they being deprived thereby of their per centage by this means. The County Solicitor is about to bring suit, which, we judge, will test the law. It is a case that will develop a number of very nice legal points.

C. A good come out of Nazareth? General Butler has introduced a bill in the House, that provides that when a civil officer of the Government, excepting the President and Vice President of the United States, shall be impeached, he shall at once cease to exercise the functions of his office till his case is determined. This, if passed, will meet cases like those of the several Judges charged with corruption in office. We do not see where it will be attended with any other than a beneficial influence. Such a law should be certainly passed.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, noticing the favorable location of Pittsburgh, as regards opportunity for gaining in commercial traffic, population and influence, has a criticism to offer as well. It says: "Such a city, possessing so admirable a position for internal traffic, and such exhaustless resources of iron, coal and petroleum, ought to surpass in population, wealth and commerce any of the western cities. Yet for lack of union among her disjointed fragments she figures in all American publications as a fifth or sixth rate city. The city is divided into three sections by natural barriers; but they are all one in association, feeling and interests, and yet a few small officeholders have always been powerful enough to prevent the union of these and the organization of a city powerful enough to engage in great public enterprises. Philadelphia suffered in like manner until consolidation put an end to the evil. Nearly all the interests of that western section of the Commonwealth have been backward in their development on account of the absence of a powerful city organization in Pittsburgh." It is not altogether correct to attribute our failure to consolidate to the politicians. The people have taken a warm interest, and strong sides, on the question. Of the future manufacturing and commercial importance of the city, we entertain no doubt.

THE New York *Tribune* gives publicity to a speech prepared, but not delivered by Senator Sumner, relative to his disagreement with the President and Secretary Fish, growing out of the San Domingo agitation. We regard the publication of this speech as unfortunate, both for the memory of Senator Sumner, and his reputation. This, however, is infinitely better than the editorial which accompanies it. Beyond the details of private conversation and intercourse, the address contains little that is new. It brings up differences which have been well understood, and regarded as unfortunate, by all right thinking men. That Mr. Sumner's speech in opposition to the San Domingo treaty was a severe, and bitter arraignment of the President, only exceeded in this particular by one subsequently delivered, is well known. That the President resented what he regarded as an attack of unjustifiable severity, is also true. This involved the removal of Motley, the change of Mr. Sumner from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was simply an unfortunate quarrel, in which the tempers of all concerned were aroused, and much bitterness indulged. That they all afterwards became friendly and amicable is well understood, and is evidenced by a variety of circumstances. Mr. Sumner supported the Government in the "Virginius" policy, and his views were deferred to on other subjects. Little by little, the bitterness of the controversy was wearing away. The address that was not delivered was dignified in tone, and in itself candid and forbearing; but Senator Schurz, and other intimate friends of Sumner, urged that he should not deliver it. He yielded, and during his life-time his lips were silent on the subject. It is rather in keeping with the small vindictiveness of the *Tribune* to drag into the light what its author never uttered, and what should never have been published. We regret, for Sumner's memory's sake, this foolish zeal of a superserviceable paper.

THE STATE AND COLLEGES.

The report of the United States Commissioners of Education was made the occasion, by us, a few days since, of some remarks relative to the impropriety of the Government providing for the financial necessities of educational institutions of high grade, it being better, in our judgment, that their endowment should be left to the generosity of private parties. We do not revise or change the opinion then expressed. A communication published elsewhere, takes exception to our views, and urges State aid as an incentive to private generosity. We are disposed to think that the colleges in this State deserve to be made an exception to what seems to us a proper general rule on the subject. It is true that their endowments have accumulated but slowly. This is to be regretted. We imagine the reason for this may be found in the possible fact that wealth has not accumulated largely in the hands of the few until a comparatively recent period. Hence those who were disposed to be liberal toward institutions designed for higher education, were not in position to realize their wishes. It is probable that within the next ten years the institutions now established will be fairly endowed. We certainly hope this may be so.

This view of the case leads us to except, for the time being, our institutions from the scope of our previous remarks. We are not, however, at all convinced that they were not right and proper,—on the contrary we are decidedly of the opinion that they were. In exceptional ways, other States have aided their educational institutions of high grade, and so has ours. We still urge, in every instance that seems to us right and proper, that it do so. We have openly and strongly urged the appropriation of $15,000 to three collegiate institutions, to be used for the free development of technical education. If any other special instance arises in which State aid may be made to subserve the general good, by being applied to institutions established for higher education, we will favor it. But we are clear in the conviction that private generosity, and not the State, should endow our Colleges.

SPECIAL GENERAL LAWS.

The caption of this article expresses a fact, as regards the enactments of the Legislature, that should be taken into prompt consideration by the press and people. The new Constitution requires the enactment of such laws only, as may be of general application in every part of the State. The evil most remarked, and the desire to correct which led to the large vote that was given in favor of the new Constitution, was special legislation. It had grown to be an evil of great magnitude, giving rise to numerous other evils, of a corrupting character. Lobbies flourished, bribery was indulged in, corrupt schemes were originated and given the sanction of law, and legislation made a trade, simply because of the evil of special legislation. The unconcealed aim and purpose of the new Constitution was to tear up this evil, root and branch. So far as plain enactment would answer the purpose this was done by the new Constitution.

The plain, palpable purpose that was thus fixed in the fundamental law is frustrated by many of the bills pending in the Legislature. They are, in form and expression general laws, thus meeting the requirements of the letter of the new Constitution, but they are specific in purpose, local in aim, and by their very nature are equivalent to special laws. Philadelphia has a bill intended to permit the increase of her debt. Pittsburgh has a bill, providing for the consolidation of hers, and the issue of new bonds to redeem those that are maturing. Both bills are drawn as general laws, yet their details are so framed as to meet the peculiar wants of the cities in which they were respectively originated. Yet these are among the least objectionable of such laws. It is possible that what is asked by the two cities named may be right and proper; yet, out of it comes the danger that we shall soon have a mass of laws, meant to provide for a large number of special cases, and as incongruous and ill-digested as would be so many special laws.

The worst phase of this kind of legislation is that which looks to the development of special private aims by means of general laws. Those who have carefully inspected the several reports of bills pending will see the force of this remark. Bills that are intended to convey special privileges to the few are artfully drawn, so that in form and verbiage they shall meet the requirements of the Constitution. Yet they are as clearly special laws as though enacted under the whip and spur of the lobby. It is possible that our sudden transition from the old to the new Constitution may necessitate something of this, so far as cities are concerned, but it is imperative that it shall be limited as rigidly as possible, and that where merely individual or association advantage is sought, a rigid prohibition shall be imposed against all attempted legislation. This duty primarily belongs to legislative committees. They are supposed to sift the several bills presented to them, and to thoroughly understand the hidden purposes invoked. But if a special aim, contained in the bill, escapes their attention, the House or Senate should not fail to scrutinize closely, that they may be detected and eliminated. Last of all, we look to Governor Hartranft, who scrutinized closely special laws, and will, we trust, be equally alert as regards these smuggled in under the seeming of general enactments.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

GOVERNOR DIX has sent a message to the New York Legislature, in which he says: "In view of the purpose indicated by Congress to enlarge the volume of legal tender notes and national bank paper, and to repudiate all attempts to re-establish the standard of specie policy, I sincerely believe it is fraught with wide-spread ruin to the industry of the country, and with imminent danger to its credit. I invoke your interposition to contribute all in your power to prevent its adoption."

IT might perhaps have a tendency to damp the burning ardor which appears amongst some of us to dive into pedigree to reflect that, whilst undoubtedly a certain number of very honorable persons came out in the Mayflower and increased and multiplied on this soil, there were also some whose antecedents were by no means a subject of especial pride. During the first half of the eighteenth century especially this country appears to have been pretty much what Botany Bay was during the first half of the nineteenth. This comes forcibly home to us when we read in the "Historical Chronicle" for 1719 that "105 felons, convicts taken out of Newgate and other jails, were put on board ship for Maryland." Nor are such entries by any means rare. Who shall say how many F. F. M.'s and F. F. V.'s it may not have been the destiny of these gentlemen to found?

A DISPATCH from Washington says the financial bill passed by the Senate now goes to the House, where it cannot be reached under the rules, by any means whatever, before next Monday, and then it will require a two-thirds vote either to take it up for action or refer it to the Committee. Meanwhile, the House will have voted on the bill which it has before it for free banking, and sent it to the Senate. Therefore, the final passage of the financial bill is yet distant. The President deems the free banking law, with redemption and with a provision for the retention by the banks of a portion of their coin interest, to be applied to coin redemption at some future time, to be the best measure attainable at this session under all circumstances. A measure of that kind he will approve. A bill such as that passed by the Senate, if it ever reach the President for his action, would be very carefully scrutinized, and there is at least a strong probability that it would be vetoed.

FOREIGN NOTES.

BEARS and wolves are said to have become very numerous in France, owing to the neglect of hunting during the war.

A LETTER from Lima says that the Jesuits who came to Peru owing to the political trouble in Germany, Italy and Spain, will not be permitted to remain in that country.

DISPATCHES from Melbourne, regarding the escape of Rochefort and his companions, state that they had permission from the authorities of New Caledonia to go on a fishing excursion.

A DISPATCH from the City of Mexico states that six of the assassins of the Rev. Mr. Stepheus have been condemned to death. The trial of Priest Ochoa and others implicated in the outrage is still pending.

MARSHAL SERRANO has begun a furious cannonade of the Carlist positions before Bilboa. His fire is not returned. Large numbers of Carlists are deserting. It is expected that Serrano will make a grand assault very soon.

A LONDON dispatch says there are reports from the Portugese territory in West Africa, of the utter failure of the second exploring expedition. Grandy was left with only seven men, and his brother and party were returning to the coast.

AN English paper says: "The State dinner at Windsor is said to have been 'the most rapid feed' ever seen; it only included two entrees, and the cheese was arbitrarily suppressed, so that the whole affair was begun and ended in exactly an hour."

THERE are 5,005 male artists and 799 male sculptors in England and Wales, no less than 92 of the former and 16 of the latter being over seventy-five years of age. The female "painters, artists," number 1,064, of whom ten have reached seventy-six years.

A CURIOUS custom is still maintained at Lambeth Palace, the Episcopal residence of the Bishop of Canterbury, in London. Before the doors of the Morton Tower, every week, a bounty or dole of money, bread and other provisions is given to thirty poor parishioners.

THE Pope's directions for the celebration by the Church of the Jubilee of King Victor Emmanuel's twenty-five years' reign are that his Majesty is reigning, by the grace of God, King of Sardinia, Piedmont and Liguria, and by regular treaties of cession King of Lombardy and Venetia, the Jubilee was to be celebrated in all the churches of the provinces, and "Te Deums" are to be chanted. In the churches of the rest of Italy, where the King is considered as a temporary, illegitimate master, no church celebration of the Jubilee is to take place.

THE boot-blacks in London are four hundred in number. They are well organized, and so successful that they seldom remain very long in the brigade. Promotion is certain and often very rapid. The total earnings of these boot-blacks exceed sixty thousand dollars a year. They last year contributed six thousand dollars to build a "Boot Blacks' Home." Many of them contribute largely to help their parents or mothers and sisters, and almost all have money in the savings banks. In fact, a member of the London Boot Black Brigade has about as good a start in life as a boy needs, for their education is carefully attended to.

THE Emperor of Russia was particularly careful, when he was negotiating for the marriage of his daughter, to stipulate that if any children should be born to her they should be supported and maintained by the British people, and not by their parents or by their grandfather. The fourth article of the treaty made between the Czar and the Queen declares that such children shall be provided for, "so as to exempt her Imperial Highness from all the charges of such maintenance and education," except so far as the Duchess chooses to contribute to such purposes. There is, therefore, a first-rate prospect that the loyal British taxpayers in a few years will have another brood of princes and princesses to feed and educate, while "her Imperial Highness" will spend the interest of her portion of two million roubles, and the Duke his splendid income, upon their own pleasures

A SHORT TIME ago a discovery interesting to archæologists was made while digging in a tumulus a few miles north of Frederickstadt, Norway. The hull of a vessel, made entirely of oak, and evidently of great age, was found embedded in a stratum of clay. It is rather flat and low in the water, tapering to a point at each end, with a length of keel of 44 feet and a breadth of beam of 13 feet. It is supposed to have been used as a war vessel for coast service, being propelled by oars and sails. An ancient practice in Norway was to place the vessel over the remains of the Captain, and fragments of dress, horse accoutrements and harness have been discovered under this. The vessel is supposed to date from the time of the old vikings, and the Society of Antiquaries at Christiana have caused the entire lot to be conveyed to that place, to be set up within the precincts of the University.

HUMOROUS.

"AND did you hear him call her my dear, or anything like that?" asked the lawyer. "No, sir! of course not; she was his wife," answered the lady witness.

IT is rarely that the obituary poet strikes so deeply down to the innermost recesses of our natures, as in the following tear-compelling lines on the death of the "spoiled child of the family:"

LONGFELLOW, on being asked by a country school mar'm recently to write his name in her album, "with a sentiment," replied, "I will write my name, but I haven't any sentiments."

A DARKEY gives the following reason why the colored race is superior to the white: "All men are made of clay, and like the meerschaum pipe, they are more valuable when highly colored."

A CITIZEN of Delta, Iowa, writes to the Postmaster General: "If you doant git some one to run this 'ere poast offus purty soon, it'll be throwd in the river, for I'm going off on a bear hunt, and can't fool any moar."

A YOUNG LADY engaged to be married, but getting sick of her bargain, applied to a friend to help her untie the knot before it was too late. "Oh! certainly," he replied, "it's very easy to untie it now, while it is only a beau-knot."

A YOUNG LAD, who has recently taken to reading the newspapers, asked his paterfamilias whether the word "Hon." prefixed to the name of a member of Congress, meant "honest." The old gentleman smiled sadly as he patted the youngster on the head and enlightened him on the subject.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

Some of the Results of the Recent Elections in Ireland—A Few of the Home Rule Leaders—The Irish Vice Royalty and Chancellorship—Prospect of a Contested Election for the County Dublin.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

DUBLIN, March 14, 1874.

I half promised you to write a letter about the elections; but there was nothing to write about. My idea of an Irish election was widely different from the reality. The ballot has wrought an enormous change. The nomination of the candidates took place one day, and everything went off quietly, and when the election came off I made a point of visiting half a dozen polling places, but found everything as quiet and orderly as possible. And that was the case almost everywhere in Ireland. In Limerick there were rows, but there was a contest of peculiar bitterness there; and in Dundalk or Drogheda an unpopular candidate was rather roughly handled when he was canvassing, but in general this first experiment with the ballot was most satisfactory, and peace-loving people are very loud in its praise.

But the ballot was not the only novelty at these elections. Home rule may be said to have never fairly presented itself to the Irish people, but this time it was the popular cry. In Ulster it was hardly heard of at all, but in the central and southern parts of Ireland hardly a candidate ventured to present himself without some leaven of it in his address. Liberal and Conservative alike expressed a desire to see more or less of parliamentary duties entrusted to a local Parliament; and those who did not fully adopt the platform of the Home Rule Association had at least a portion of its doctrines in their avowed principles.

The Home Rule Association includes a few able and prominent men, but the mass of members is not composed of leading statesmen. The result of this and the great success of the Home Rule idea is that Ireland finds herself largely represented by a class of men different from her former representatives. Some counties find themselves now represented by men who do not own a rood of land, in some cases by men who would hardly be admitted to the homes, as guests, of any of the country gentry. Some singular things are told apropos of these circumstances. In one county that I know of a regular bargain was made; the two former members were elected unopposed, on condition that a Home Ruler should be elected unopposed for the county town.

One leading Home Ruler, a famous Irish chieftain, had six constituencies begging for the honor of having him for candidate, reluctantly he yielded, stood for a southern borough, and was one of the very few of the Association candidates who were defeated in the south. On the other hand, one gentleman found himself so popular that he was elected for two constituencies. Of this one the Conservatives tell a story. He is hardly of the higher class of society. In fact, a great complaint made against him during the campaign, was that he was not a gentleman. Well, the story is that after he was elected he was met by an old woman who was supposed to be a great partisan of his. "Who's elected?" said she. "I am," was the reply. "God be thanked," said the woman; "we'll soon have home rule now." "Why, so?" said the M. P. "Sure, an' it won't be long they'll keep the likes of you in London." The woman meant to be complimentary, but I notice that the story is generally told by the friends of the defeated candidate.

The Conservatives gained several seats in Ireland, and the Home Rule party, which may be regarded as more liberal than conservative, and not much of either, has about forty representatives, headed by three or four singular leaders. First among there is Isaac Butt, one of the most impassioned orators, and one of the most successful pleaders at the Irish bar. In appearance, he is like a huge, round-faced boy. His reputation, apart from his profession, is not such as to add to his influence as a party leader, and many, even of his friends, doubt his ability to make a second O'Connell of himself. Mitchell-Henry, the second in command, is a millionaire Manchester merchant. A Protestant, he represents the Catholic sentiment of Galway; an Englishman, he advocates Denominational Education and Home Rule. He is a dark-skinned, thick-set man, an agreeable speaker, and apparently thoroughly earnest in his seemingly anomalous position. John Martin, another leader, is one of the few men who have always been opposed to the English party, and who nevertheless have retained the confidence of all sections. Everybody says John Martin is sincere. In appearance he is a stooped shouldered man with aquiline features and a long grey beard. He was a friend of Smith O'Brien, and his wife is a sister of John Mitchell. Professor Galbraith is a large, portly gentleman, a clergyman of the recently disestablished Church, and a Fellow of Trinity College. In his speeches he declares that the disestablishment of his church was the reason that he became a Home Ruler. He is an excitable gentleman, a good speaker and a great favorite. Every one trusts him. I am told that nearly a dozen constituencies were anxious to be represented by him in Parliament, but his position is a curious one, for though his [illegible] disestablished, no clergyman of it can sit in the lower House of Parliament.

Perhaps among the leaders of the new party I should include the O'Gorman Mahon, a noble old fire-eater of the past time. He used to sit in Parliament for Ennis, I believe, and in Conciliation Hall was thought to be always ready to fight the great liberator's battles *a l'outrance*. It is said that he has, in his early days, fought fourteen duels, and that he is willing and able to fight a fifteenth, rather than submit to an insult.

I believe he aided the escape of Richard O'Gorman and other '48 men to America. For a long time he lived in France and served in her army, holding the rank of Colonel. He is seventy-five years old, tall, straight, hale and strong as most men of thirty. With his six feet two of stature, erect figure, fresh complexion, commanding features and snowy hair and beard, he is in appearance an ideal chieftain. These, then, are the principal leaders of the new party; a party which, anticipating that Gladstone would be returned with a small majority, boasted that it, with its sixty members, would hold the balance of power and could compel acquiescence in its demands. In consequence of Disraeli's majority of 40, the Home Rulers, for the present, find themselves nowhere, as they are all regarded as liberals on general questions.

The change in the Government necessitated a change in the Lord Lieutenant. Earl Spencer, who had been here five years, went away a fortnight ago. He was every inch a gentlemanly man, and a manly gentleman. Simple, unassuming, even shy in his manner, he was princely in his hospitalities; and, it is said, spent nearly fifty thousand pounds a year during his stay, though the salary is but £20,000. Upon going away the Queen offered him a Marquisate, which he refused, it is said, because he thought it looked like a reward for his hospitalities. His successor, the Duke of Abercorn, is not nearly so rich, yet, when he held the Vice Royalty before, he played the Prince right well. He was raised from a Marquisate to a Dukedom when last holding this office, and cannot go higher. Rumor in castle circles says that one of the early acts of the Disraeli Government will be the abolition of the Irish Vice Royalty. Of course this will be unpopular, especially among Dublin trades people. To appease these some forty or fifty thousand pounds will be spent in rendering the Castle and the Lodge suitable for royal residences, and then one or another of the royal family will be sent over each year to spend a few weeks, hold a levee and give a ball or two and some dinners. This is the programme believed in by at least some of the prominent members of the new Lord Lieutenant's household.

Another anticipated change is the abolition of the Irish Chancellorship, with the formation of a new Court of Appeals, consisting of the English Lord Chancellor and a number of Vice-Chancellors, some English, some Irish and some Scotch. There is so much talk about law reform, that something must surely be done, and I don't know why this should not be part of it.

We are promised a political contest next week, here in Dublin. A month ago Colonel Taylor and Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton were quietly elected for the county of Dublin without opposition. Since then Colonel Taylor has become a member of the new Government, having been appointed to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. This necessitates a re-election and he has issued his address.

But this time he is not to escape without some trouble. Though he has represented the county for nearly thirty years, his election is to be opposed now by Mr. C. S. Parnell, a Home Ruler. The Colonel's chances are good, but they are by no means certain. In the city of Dublin we had a contest at the election a month ago. The late members were Mr. Jonathan Pim and Sir Dominic Carrigan. Sir Dominic declined to stand again, and Mr. Pim, Mr. Brooks (the present Lord Mayor of Dublin), and Sir Arthur Guinness were the candidates. Sir Arthur, as a pronounced Conservative and as an honored public benefactor, came in at the head of the poll. Mr. Brooks, the Lord Mayor, as a Home Ruler, came next, and Mr. Pim, being neither, fell to the ground between the two stools. Dublin sends six members to the House of Commons. Two for the county, two for the city and two for Trinity College. These last two are the Hon. David Plunkett and Dr. Ball. They were the members for the University in the last Parliament and were returned unopposed to the new one. Dr. Ball has been appointed Attorney General for Ireland and now seeks re-election, which he will get without opposition. The electors for Trinity College are all persons holding the degree of Master of Arts from it.

I think I have given you as fair an idea as I can of political affairs here without expressing an opinion, as I do not feel warranted, as a stranger, in pronouncing any opinion on such a subject.

I have one thing to tell which I am sorry to be obliged to tell. Prof. Franz Brunnow, Astronomer Royal for Ireland, and Professor of Astronomy in Trinity College, has resigned on account of ill-health. He is a gentleman whose abilities are highly appreciated by every one, and whose resignation is universally regretted. Dr. Brunnow is a German by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was formerly Professor of Astronomy at the Ann Arbor Observatory, where he married a daughter of Dr. Tappan, the gentleman to whose enlightened intelligence during his Presidency of Michigan University that institution owed much of its great success.

W. K.

THE OLD MAN AT THE FAIR.

I'm very dusty and tired, wife! I've just come home from the fair;
So give me my pipe and tobacco, and I'll smoke in my easy chair;
It's a tiresome work a playin' for feeble old men like me;
It's a tiresome work a seein' where everyone wishes to see.

Our fairs are runnin' down; they are not like the fairs of old,
Where you took the prizes for bread, and butter as yellow as gold;
There was hundreds of useful things, that were well worth seein' then,
Now dozens of racin' horses, and hundreds of bettin' men.

What all this sportin' will come to is more than I now can tell;
But, somehow, it seems to me like, the downward road to—well!
I may be a little harsh, but I'm speaking the simple truth,
For bettin', racin', and drinkin', are the foes of our noble youth.

We shall come to a nation of gamblers, if matters keep on this way;
Why, what do you think? a youngster accused me of bettin' to-day;
When I laid my hand on the head—that hasn't seen ten years yet—
And called him a fine little fellow—he answered me back, 'You bet!"

"Tut! tut! little man," said I, "that thing I have never done;
Come stand by grandpa's knee! let me reason with you, my son!"
He straightened up his clothes and said, with a look so queer,
"We didn't come here for preachin'; old man, walk off on your ear!"

We never heard talk like that when you and I were young;
My father and mother—bless 'em—put a bridle upon my tongue.
I'm old, and I'm gettin' blind, but a difference I can see
'Twixt the boys of eighteen hundred and eighteen seventy-three.

How is it about the girls? They, too, from the path have strayed;
I didn't see once a showin' the butter her hands had made;
They stood in their pony phaetons, with a woman's ease and grace;
And shouted as loud as any when a favorite won a race.

All eyes were watching the track, the race was every man's theme;
And I said to myself, "'s this a fair, or is it only a dream?"
I saw 'bout a dozen boys lookin' round at the sheep and the swine,
And the frosts of seventy winters had slivered their heads like mine.

Why on earth don't they change the name when the wrong name it has got?
No longer call it a fair, but an agricultural trot;
Then men won't be taken' things for sensible folks like me.

There, take my pipe and tobacco! I'll sleep in my easy chair;
It's tiresome work talkin' about a degenerate fair;
You needn't disturb me, wife, till the bells of the evening chime,
For I may go back in my dreams to the fairs of olden time.

The Cultivation of Beans.

The cultivation of beans is too much neglected by farmers, even by those who try to have a good garden, and yet a very little time spent would enable every family to raise from one to three or four bushels, according to the size of the family. Many farmers object to raising beans on account of the expense, but for the value of the product, it is, especially on light soils, one of the most profitable raised. As a field crop they will yield from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre, depending upon soil, season and culture. A dry, sandy soil is considered the best, but excellent crops may be raised on strong clay loams. For a field crop, bush beans are generally preferred, and the most saleable are the white ones. As a market bean the little white or navy bean is pre-eminent, though the marrow fat, to cut a long story short, family men they are early and productive, whether green or dry.—*Western Rural.*

Beans should be planted from the 10th to 25th of June, in this latitude. To plant much earlier would be risky, as the ground would be cold and if later, the crop might not be out of the way of fall rains, which are the worst evil the bean grower has to meet. The old-fashioned way was to plant in hills three feet apart, but that is very wasteful of ground if the beans are of the small growing varieties. The next improvement on this was to drill the beans with a common drill, closing two tubes out of three or three out of four, so as to leave the rows wide enough for a horse and cultivator to pass between. Good crops are grown in this way, but the beans are left scattering all along the row, greatly increasing the labor of cultivating and harvesting. The true way to plant is in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, with hills 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows, and from [illegible] to each hill. The field will be studded thickly with compact "bunches" of beans 4 to 6 in a place, and as they grow large, these hills will form a continuous line in the rows. A narrow hoe, quickly passed between each hill, will clear out every weed not taken by the cultivator, and in harvesting, each bunch of beans can be readily grasped by the hand instead of having to be grabbed one by one in the rows. The advantage of this method of planting is sufficiently obvious, even if it has to be done by hand.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from NOVEMBER 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Reading, A. L. Brabaker, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Sinclair, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fotianshee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Halley.

THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

THIS AMUSING TOY

Is being brought into notice again as a scientific wonder. It is both instructive and amusing, and will tickle the young folks a little to death. If you want to have an evening of genuine fun, purchase a few boxes and invite your young friends to come and see you. If you want to wave the wand, and call forth myriads of snakes at your will, place five or six in a pan, light the ends, and you will see snakes worse than if you were drunk on benzine for a week.

Sold at the drug store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hatchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1874. WALL PAPER. 1874.

ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin), NEAR LIBERTY.

GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,

Paying 8 and 10 Per Cent.
CALL ON
G. B. HILL & CO.,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

Prints. At 6½c, New Dark Prints. At 8½c, some of the best Prints.

Muslins, At 9c, a fine Unbleached Muslin. At 10c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin. At 11c, fine soft Finish Muslin. At 12½c, Extra Value in Bleached Muslin, Pillow Case Muslins. 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

Towels and Towelings. At 8½c, All Linen Towelings. At 9½c, All Linen Towels. At 12½c, Fine Damask Crash. At 18½c, Splendid Damask Towels. At 23 and 37½c, Hemstitched Damask Towels. At 50c, French Towels, Turkish Bath Towels.

Linens and Napkins, Table Diapers. Table Damasks. Linen Sheets. Fine Barnsley Linens. Red Turkey Damask. Also, with Colors. Pillow Case and Sheeting Linens. Irish Linens, Napkins, Doylies, &c.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c. Hemp Carpets, Cottage and Rag Carpets, 2 and 3 ply Ingrain Carpets, Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpets, Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths, the patent "Linoleum" Cloth, Linen Checked and Striped Straw and Cocoa Mattings, &c., Plain and Letticed Door Mats, Rugs, Stools, Hassocks, Window Blinds, Hollands, Lace Curtains, Vestibule Laces, Coroices, Curtain Damasks, Lambrequins, &c.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

INSURANCE.

"ARMENIA"
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in First National Bank Building, Corner Fifth Avenue and Wood street.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1874.....327,642 92

Insures against loss or damage by fire, Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture and all other insurable property, on favorable terms.

OFFICERS.
S. S. D. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES L. BUTLER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Ex-Chief First National Bank.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, JR., of Jones & Laughlin, Am. Steel Works.
WM. P. LOGAN, President Central Refining Co.
GEO. H. ZUG, of Zug & Co., Table Iron and Nail Works.
JOHN HEATH, of Heath & Speer, Lumber Merchants.
JACOB KOPP, of Kopp & Vogley, Lumber Merchants.
C. C. STRAUB, President Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.
HENRY WARNER, County Comptroller.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer Penn Bank.
ALEX. SPEER, Linen Merchant.
R. N. WARING, of Waring Brothers, Oil Commission Merchants.
JOHN A. MYLER, Postmaster Allegheny City.
ROBERT H. DALZELL, of Evans, Dalzell & Co., Crescent Tube Works.
S. S. D. THOMPSON, President.
ROBERT H. MCCREERY, Stock Brokers, McCreery & Co., Commission Merchants.
JAMES DALZELL, of McNeill, Dean & Co., Lumber Merchants.
JAMES L. BUTLER, Secretary.
ADAM REIMAN.
JAMES MARSHALL, of James Marshall & Co., Iron Founders.
A. WEISE, President German Savings Bank, Allegheny City, Pa.
ISAAC STEWART, Justice of the Peace.
8,6,s23 A. C. SEARIGHT, General Agent.

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ASSETS, - - - $120,339 59
Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh

S. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
JOSEPH LAGEMAN, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
S. B. Brown, George Geyer,
J. G. Fleishman, Joseph Keeling,
H. Lafferty, Joseph Mabeler,
John Newell, H. Schmidt,
A. J. Rapp, M. Sheidemantel,
Robert Houlden, Louis Fuosli,
G. A. Mundorff.

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated April, 1849.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, David M. Clark,
James Marshall, John R. McCune,
Wm. Myers, D. Jameson,
Charles J. Clarke, Wm. Eichbaum,
Wm. S. Evans, Chilly Haymaker,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
mh6:rd GEO. NESBIT, Agent and Surveyor.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.
Of Allegheny City, Pa.
Fire and Marine
OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Street

A. McFARLAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
E. S. Hartman, C. W. Gibson,
Valentine Baker, S. H. Hartman,
A. McFarland, Samuel Dyer,
Joseph W. Bernard, W. D. Moorhead,
Wm. Schoyer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
John H. Ray, H. George, Jr.,
R. R. Evans, Jr., Wm. Eisner,
J. G. Reel, Albert Pittcairn,
R. H. Wood, R. Patterson,
Al

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
A. J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL. - - - $300,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchanges on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grootzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAUHANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. SEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagener, Jos. Eichbaum,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleicher,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1874.

A more favorable phase is beginning to develop in monetary affairs. Deposits are accumulating at the banks, and a more generous spirit begins to manifest itself, as regards discounts. Since the panic, paper has been scrutinized with extreme closeness, and none that was at all inferior was accepted by the banks. While there will continue to be a close scrutiny maintained, it will be more favorable as regards the substantial business classes.

There was a slight decline in stocks, in New York. At the East, general trade through the week was not brisk, considering the season of the year. But in the departments of dry goods there was a fair business done, and in some staples of ——— New York trade the demand is pending week last Spring, and from the produce ports the direct clearances for foreign markets were 70,000 bales, against 36,000 bales last year. The receipts of cotton for the week were 59,000, against 48,000 bales, and for the crop year to date 3,401,000, against 3,059,000 in 1873, and 3,383,000, in 1871—the last, the big crop year, yielding altogether 4,347,000 bales. The aggregate coast tonnage of the week was 328,000 tons, and for the season 3,161,000, against 3,585,000 tons to same date last year.

In California the currency is Federal money, and the legal rate of interest is 7 per cent., though parties may contract for any rate as high as eighteen per cent., the penalty of usury being the forfeiture of the excess. If no rate is specified in law and a homestead exemption law, by which specified property is exempt from attachment. Mortgages of personal property the property must be transferred. Chattels valued if over $200, unless in writing, or part payment made, or part goods delivered. Property may be attached, although the debt may not be due, if there is fraud, concealment or absconding. The wife holds a separate right property owned by her before marriage.

The railroad immigrant war begins to assume an interesting phase. The New York Central Railroad has reduced its rates to Chicago to $5, and west of that the agents' commissions have been taken off, which reduces the rates $3 to $4 more. Not to be outdone, it is reported that the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads have similarly reduced their fare to Chicago. This is regarded as only the beginning of the contest, as the Vanderbilts have declared their intention to reduce the fare to $1 a head, in order to defeat the combination which Erie has made with the steamship companies. In addition to this the *Tribune* says "the Central people claim that the Pennsylvania Railroad owes them 2,600 emigrant tickets."

The Controller of the Currency estimates that, should the Merrimon amendment, providing for $46,000,000 additional national bank circulation, become a law, $15,000,000 would be taken up during the coming year.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6ses—1881—coupons	121	121
Do. do. 1881	116¾	116¾
5-20 1862	117¾	117¾
5-20—1864	119¾	119¾
" 1865	120¾	120¾
" 1865 new	119¾	119
" 1867	120	120
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	117	117
New 5 per cents	111¾	111¾
10-40's—coupons	115	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100¾	100¾
Erie	39¾	38¾
A. & P. Preferred	15¾	15¾
U. C.	103	103¾
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	32¾
St. Paul	43¾	43¾
Do. preferred	62	62
Michigan Southern	78¾	78¾
Do. Central	93	93
North Western Common	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71
Rock Island	107	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	88¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	46¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	57¾	57¾
Toledo & Wabash	40	40¾
Harlem	125	125
Chicago and Alton	104	104
Adams Express	97	97
American Express	62¾	62¾
U. S. Express	69¾	68¾
Wells, Farco & Co. Express	17	17¾
Quicksilver	25	25
Terre Haute	12	
Panama	114	112¾
Fort Wayne	94	
Hannibal and St. Joseph	32¾	31

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	52¾
" " scrip	52
Reading	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121
Oil Creek	16¾
Lehigh Valley	63¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92
Central Transportation	46¾
Empire do.	51¾

NEW YORK, April 7, 1874.

Money was easy at 4 per cent. Sterling was steady at 485 for sixty days, and 488 for sight. The customs receipts were $538,000. The exports of produce for the week were $4,742,056, a decrease from last week of $1,305,912. Gold closed at 113¾, after selling at 113¾@113¼. The carrying rates were 3¾ to flat. The final rate was 2. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $30,000. The clearings were $26,000,000. Governments were steady. State bonds were dull and nominal. Stocks opened strong at an advance of ¼ to ⅝. A weakness soon set in, and at the end of the first call prices showed a decline of ¼ to 1¾ per cent., Erie and Western Union leading the decline. The principal dealings were in Union Pacific, Wabash, Erie, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Northwestern. During the last hours of business there was a general improvement, and the market left off quiet and firm, at an advance of ¼ to ⅝ from the lowest point of the day. It is said some heavy operators unloaded to-day. The following is the full ticket elected by the Panama Railroad directors: Russell Sage, President; George S. Scott, Vice President; J. B. Houston, Treasurer, and F. W. G. Bellows, Secretary. The total sales of stocks for the day were 162,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Western Union, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 Erie, 6,000 Wabash, 30,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Northwestern, and 7,000 St. Paul.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121; 4-20s of '62, 117¾; do of '64, 120¾; do of '65, 120¾; do, new, 119¾; do of '67, 120; do of '68, 119¾; new 5s, 111¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 117.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 90¾; Tennessee, old, 83¾; do new, 80; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 53; North Carolina 6s, 28; do new, 21.

Stocks.—Canton, 75; Western Union Telegraph Co., 79¾; Quicksilver, 25; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 17; American Express, 62; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 100¾; do, 104¾ do preferred, 93; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 140; Michigan Central, 93; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Northwestern common, 54¼; do preferred, 71; Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 43¾; do preferred, 61; Toledo & Wabash, 40¾; do preferred, 61; Fort Wayne, 94; Illinois Central, 125; do preferred, 140; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 74; Hannibal & Quincy, 114; Lake Shore, 93¾; Indiana, 93¾; Illinois Central, 104¾; Union Pacific, 57¾; Central Pacific, 94¾; Union, 89¾; Hartford & Erie, 13¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108.

LONDON, April 7—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £80,000. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for account 92¾@92⅞; 5-20's of '65, do, of '67, 104¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 101¾; Illinois, 99⅝@99¾.

FRANKFORT, A. M. 7.—5-20s of '62, 98¾.

PARIS, April 7.—Rentes, 59f 87½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 7, 1874.

There are no new or important features to note in connection with the markets in a general way, nothing at all deserving of special notice. While trade is generally reported dull and unsatisfactory, there is, nevertheless, a very fair business in the aggregate, and our merchants are hopeful now, the currency question having been pretty well settled, that there will be a steady improvement from this on.

APPLES—There is a fair demand and we can report regular jobbing sales at $3.50 to $5.50, as to quality.

BEANS—Continue dull, and the market is overstocked, but prices have undergone no quotable change, ranging from $2 to $2.25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market is generally reported sluggish except for strictly choice, and prices are weak and drooping. Prime to choice may be quoted at 36 to 38 and fancy at 41—but few sales above 38. Low grade butter is exceedingly dull, and even for the best prices cannot be sustained much longer.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $15@18 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 6@7; Hidden Sides, 7@7½; Clear Sides, 8@8¾; Hams 9@10¾. Country Lard, 8@9.

CHEESE—The stock in this market is considerably reduced, and with a steady demand the market is firm at prices the same as last quoted. New York Factory 8¾@10 in job lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in light supply and steady at 5@5½ for sliced and 3½@4 for quarters; still quotable at 14 to 15 for halves. Of small fruits, such as Berries and Cherries, the market is almost bare.

EGGS—The market appears to be holding up better than was generally expected; the arrivals thus far this week not having turned out as large as expected; 15 may be fairly regarded as the ruling quotation, although some dealers still quote at 16.

FLOUR—The market, if anything, is a shade firmer, but prices remain as last quoted; spring wheat flour, $5.75@6.25, the quality for choice; $6.50 for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $7.75@8.25, white wheat, $8@9.50. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade is still reported dull and unsatisfactory, but hopes of early an improvement are entertained, in view of the fact that the demand must soon be unusually light. There is little or no movement in Wheat and the market continues quiet and prices nominally unchanged; 2@2½c for red and $1.60@1.65 for white. The arrivals of Oats are again falling off, but the supply is still fully up to current requirements and prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at 55@56. Corn is in fair demand but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices have undergone no change; we continue to quote ear at 75. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 92@81.

GROCERIES—Some houses report trade as picking up slightly, but it is far from being active, and, what is equally as bad, we understand that collections are not very satisfactory. Coffee continues weak, and our latest advices from the seaboard markets, our source of supply, indicate a still further shrinkage in prices. Sugars and Molasses equally but unchanged. This is preferable there will be a good demand for Coffee once the jobbing trade become satisfied that prices have touched the lowest notch, but we do not look for much activity while the market continues in its present demoralized condition, as Jobbers will not take hold so long as there is the least indication of prices declining. Quote:

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 30; prime, 29; good, 28; fair, 27¾. Roasted, 22 to 30 for 1 pound packages, as to quality.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11@; Standard A, 10@; Dry Hds. Ex. C, 9¾; Circle A, 9¾; Franklin A Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Sugar House Syrups, 50c; Sugar Drips, 40c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 30@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 8@8¼.

HAY—The market for baled continues very dull, but the tireless have undergone no change whatever; $18@20 for fair to good, and $20@22 for prime to choice.

MONEY—Is still quotable at $5 @ brl, to the trade and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—$4@4 ⅝ brl.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is drooping; quoted at $1.10 @1.15 for gallon jugs to the trade, and $1.20@1.25 in a jobbing way. Maple Sugar, in grain, is @14.

POTATOES—Is light supply and firm, but unchanged; sales in a jobbing way at $1.25 to $1.35 ⅝ bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Hams, Sugar Cured, 9 ⅝, 12¾, Hams, canvased, 13. Sugar Cured Shoulders, Hams, canvased, 9¾. Canvased ⅝ Shoulders Plain, 8. Sides 11@9¾. Rib Side, Clear, 10. Breakfast Bacon 11@10¾. Country Lard, 8@9.

CHEESE—The stock in this market is considerably reduced, and with a steady demand the market is firm at prices the same as last quoted. New York Factory 8¾@10 in job lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in light supply and steady at 5@5½ for sliced and 3½@4 for quarters; still quotable at 14 to 15 for halves. Of small fruits, such as Berries and Cherries, the market is almost bare.

EGGS—The market appears to be holding up better than was generally expected; the arrivals thus far this week not having turned out as large as expected; 15 may be fairly regarded as the ruling quotation, although some dealers still quote at 16.

FLOUR—The market, if anything, is a shade firmer, but prices remain as last quoted; spring wheat flour, $5.75@6.25, the quality for choice; $6.50 for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $7.75@8.25, white wheat, $8@9.50. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade is still reported dull and unsatisfactory, but hopes of early an improvement are entertained, in view of the fact that the demand must soon be unusually light. There is little or no movement in Wheat and the market continues quiet and prices nominally unchanged; 2@2½c for red and $1.60@1.65 for white. The arrivals of Oats are again falling off, but the supply is still fully up to current requirements and prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at 55@56. Corn is in fair demand but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices have undergone no change; we continue to quote ear at 75. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 92@81.

GROCERIES—Some houses report trade as picking up slightly, but it is far from being active, and, what is equally as bad, we understand that collections are not very satisfactory. Coffee continues weak, and our latest advices from the seaboard markets, our source of supply, indicate a still further shrinkage in prices. Sugars and Molasses equally but unchanged. This is preferable there will be a good demand for Coffee once the jobbing trade become satisfied that prices have touched the lowest notch, but we do not look for much activity while the market continues in its present demoralized condition, as Jobbers will not take hold so long as there is the least indication of prices declining. To additions to this the *Tribune* says "the Central people claim that the Pennsylvania Railroad owes them 2,600 emigrant tickets."

The Controller of the Currency estimates that, should the Merrimon amendment, providing for $46,000,000 additional national bank circulation, become a law, $15,000,000 would be taken up during the coming year.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6ses—1881—coupons	121	121
Do. do. 1881	116¾	116¾
5-20 1862	117¾	117¾
5-20—1864	119¾	119¾
" 1865	120¾	120¾
" 1865 new	119¾	119
" 1867	120	120
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	117	117
New 5 per cents	111¾	111¾
10-40's—coupons	115	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100¾	100¾
Erie	39¾	38¾
A. & P. Preferred	15¾	15¾
U. C.	103	103¾
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	32¾
St. Paul	43¾	43¾
Do. preferred	62	62
Michigan Southern	78¾	78¾
Do. Central	93	93
North Western Common	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71
Rock Island	107	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	88¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	46¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	57¾	57¾
Toledo & Wabash	40	40¾
Harlem	125	125
Chicago and Alton	104	104
Adams Express	97	97
American Express	62¾	62¾
U. S. Express	69¾	68¾
Wells, Farco & Co. Express	17	17¾
Quicksilver	25	25
Terre Haute	12	
Panama	114	112¾
Fort Wayne	94	
Hannibal and St. Joseph	32¾	31

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	52¾
" " scrip	52
Reading	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121
Oil Creek	16¾
Lehigh Valley	63¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92
Central Transportation	46¾
Empire do.	51¾

NEW YORK, April 7, 1874.

Money was easy at 4 per cent. Sterling was steady at 485 for sixty days, and 488 for sight. The customs receipts were $538,000. The exports of produce for the week were $4,742,056, a decrease from last week of $1,305,912. Gold closed at 113¾, after selling at 113¾@113¼. The carrying rates were 3¾ to flat. The final rate was 2. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $30,000. The clearings were $26,000,000. Governments were steady. State bonds were dull and nominal. Stocks opened strong at an advance of ¼ to ⅝. A weakness soon set in, and at the end of the first call prices showed a decline of ¼ to 1¾ per cent., Erie and Western Union leading the decline. The principal dealings were in Union Pacific, Wabash, Erie, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Northwestern. During the last hours of business there was a general improvement, and the market left off quiet and firm, at an advance of ¼ to ⅝ from the lowest point of the day. It is said some heavy operators unloaded to-day. The following is the full ticket elected by the Panama Railroad directors: Russell Sage, President; George S. Scott, Vice President; J. B. Houston, Treasurer, and F. W. G. Bellows, Secretary. The total sales of stocks for the day were 162,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Western Union, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 Erie, 6,000 Wabash, 30,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Northwestern, and 7,000 St. Paul.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121; 4-20s of '62, 117¾; do of '64, 120¾; do of '65, 120¾; do, new, 119¾; do of '67, 120; do of '68, 119¾; new 5s, 111¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 117.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 90¾; Tennessee, old, 83¾; do new, 80; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 53; North Carolina 6s, 28; do new, 21.

Stocks.—Canton, 75; Western Union Telegraph Co., 79¾; Quicksilver, 25; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 17; American Express, 62; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 100¾; do, 104¾ do preferred, 93; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 140; Michigan Central, 93; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Northwestern common, 54¼; do preferred, 71; Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 43¾; do preferred, 61; Toledo & Wabash, 40¾; do preferred, 61; Fort Wayne, 94; Illinois Central, 125; do preferred, 140; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 74; Hannibal & Quincy, 114; Lake Shore, 93¾; Indiana, 93¾; Illinois Central, 104¾; Union Pacific, 57¾; Central Pacific, 94¾; Union, 89¾; Hartford & Erie, 13¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108.

LONDON, April 7—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £80,000. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for account 92¾@92⅞; 5-20's of '65, do, of '67, 104¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 101¾; Illinois, 99⅝@99¾.

FRANKFORT, A. M. 7.—5-20s of '62, 98¾.

PARIS, April 7.—Rentes, 59f 87½c.

Bulk meats firm at 6@6¼@6¾c. Bacon strong at 8¾@9@9¾. Whisky quiet at 93.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6¾; Orleans 6¾@6¾d; sales of 12,000 bales; American 5,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat, club, 12s 8¾@13; average 12s 2¼@12s 5d; red western spring 11s 2½@11s 10d; red winter 12s 4½@12s 8d. Corn 30s 6d. Pork 62s 6d. Lard 44s.

ANTWERP, April 7.—Refined petroleum 44f.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Cotton demand active; sales of 6,000; offerings moderate; prices irregular but generally strong, with an upward tendency; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14½@14¾c; low middlings to strict low middlings 15¾@15¾c; middlings to strict middlings 16¾@16¾c; good middlings 17¾c; receipts 8,823; exports to continent 5,723; Great Britain 3,947; stock 223,477; unsold 124,200.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Pork held at $17.75@18; offers of $17.62½ refused. Hams scarce and advanced to 13@13½c. Sugar in demand; fair to good fair 6¾@7¾c; prime 8@8¼c. Molasses quiet; good centrifugal 45c; fair rebolled 35c; prime 39@72c. Whisky dull; Louisiana 92c; Cincinnati 93c. Corn steady at 75@80c. Oats dull at 55@56c. Bran steady at $1.05@1.10. Hay quiet; prime 20@22c. Mess pork, $17.75@17.90. Bulk meats: shoulders 6¾@6¾c; clear rib sides, 9¾@9¾c; clear, 10@10¼c. Bacon: shoulders, 7¾@8c; clear rib sides, 9¾@9¾c; clear, 10¼@10¾c. Western butter very active; 18@ 35@37c. Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes 21@21½c. Whisky dull at 90c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Cotton firm at 16¼c. Flour firmer. Wheat dull at $1.58@1.59. Corn dull at 63@67c. Oats dull at 53@54c. Rye steady at $1.04. Barley dull but unchanged. Pork strong; sales at $17.00. Lard strong; [illegible]. Bulk meats firm at 6¾@7c. Bacon dull and nominal at 8¾@9¾c

HOME NEWS.

Vestrymen at St. John's.

The names given in yesterday's GAZETTE as the vestry elect at St. John's Episcopal church were slightly inaccurate. The following are correct: John H. Shoenberger, John Chislett, Col. A. S. Morgan, George Webb, H. J. Lynch, S. C. McCandless, James F. McClure and William Jancey.

Returns of County Officers.

The returns of the several County officers, made to Controller Warner, for the month of March, are as follows:

Register Gray	$ 513 25
Clerk Hilands (Orphans' Court)	493 15
Recorder Richardson	2,820 00
Clerk McCleary	725 00
Sheriff Hare	2,235 29
Coroner McCallin	208 25

Billiard Challenge.

Mr. W. M. Dodds, the winner of the billiard match at the White House on Monday night, has challenged Mr. Nelms, of Philadelphia, to play him a match game of billiards, 400 points up, French carom, on a 5 by 10 Phelan cushion table. The game to be for from $250 to $500 a side, to come off either in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, give or take $100 for expenses, the party giving expenses to receive the benefit of the hall receipts. The game to take place on the first Monday of May next.

Letters Held for Postage April 7, 1874.

Secretary I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 49; steamboat Fair Play; steamer Jaulata; School of Design; steamboat Abetta and owners; steamboat Samson No. 2; Williamson Trust Company and Savings Bank; A. R. Fergus, Elizabeth, N. J., 3c; Bridget Higgins, Moundsville, Va., 3c; E1. Hadley, Port Washington, O., 3c; Mrs. McCormick, Maysville, O., 3c; Rose Phillips, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Aggie Tracey, Noblestown, Pa., 3c; Wm. Walsh, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Writs of Habeas Corpus.

Three petitions for writs of habeas corpus were presented yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. Joseph Rice, by his next friend John Rice, says that on March 31st he was illegally and unjustly committed to the Work House as a professional thief, but that he was never convicted and never charged with such an offense. John Dillon, who is also in the Work House, as the petition sets forth, for a criminal or supposed criminal offense, appeals through Catherine Dillon for a writ of habeas corpus. and Mary Rooney wants her son, Patrick Meenan, who was sent up for three months as a professional thief, to be released in the same way. The petitions were all granted and writs, returnable to-day, were issued, commanding Henry Cordier, Superintendent of the Work House, to produce the bodies of the petitioners in court.

The Sunday School Workers.

The sixth session of the Sunday School Officers' and Teachers' Normal Class, was held last evening in the Liberty street M. E. Church. Wm. J. Jackson, Esq., occupied the Chair. Devotional exercises led by Mr. Sidney Omohundro. After a review of the prominent features of the preceding meetings, the Chairman introduced Rev. R. T. Miller, the selected leader of the evening. Mr. Miller made himself at home with the audience by a few happy remarks expressive of his gratification at meeting the advanced class of Scriptural students. He then announced his topic: "The Countries and Nations Mentioned in the Bible," and presented it in a manner both entertaining and instructive. The assemblage was divided into two sections—right and left—alternately reading in concert the verses of the lesson. The teacher held the class strictly to the subject under consideration. The lesson partaking more of a theological school exercise. The Bible world was well developed on a map prepared for the occasion. Distinguished Scriptural personages were alluded to by the speaker, and it was suggested how God had wrought out through their several histories, one great history, that of *Redemption*. The class was agreeably disappointed with the exercise, and all concluded, after the very full presentation of the matter, that there was more in the subject than they had conceived of. The meeting adjourned with singing, and the Benediction.

THE RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.

The Trouble Regarding Second Avenue—A Conference Yesterday Afternoon, but no Settlement.

The Second Avenue Commissioners, the Connellsville railroad authorities, the Special Committee of Councils, and the City Engineer, held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon, in the reception room of Municipal Hall, to adjust, if possible, the difficulty between the Railroad Company and the city in regard to Second Avenue. Mr. Cunningham was called to the chair, and the request for the conference from the Second Avenue Commissioners was read.

Mr. Lewis, speaking in behalf of the Commission, stated that in the pursuance of their labor they had found that the railroad track occupied the street [illegible] Councils to take possession of the street [illegible] them to take possession [illegible] of the street [illegible] nts of difference which have been [illegible] ished. Mr. Shiras submitted an ordinance [illegible] the Railroad Company, which he said embo[illegible] ference. He hoped it would be satisfactory to [illegible] Section 2 relative to the lengthening of the walls and bridges at Cross street; section two is in regard to the points of difference on Second avenue, between the railroad company and the road bed of the street, and section third is in regard to the openings at Four and Nine Mile Run, which it is proposed to have called thoroughfares.

The Chief called attention to the fact that the opening at Nine Mile Run was beyond the jurisdiction of the present conference as they were limited to the consideration of the differences between the Company and the Second avenue Commission, and Councils as such does not reach that point. Mr. Lewis objected to Sec. 3 of the ordinance, as it would necessitate a widening of the sidewalk at the points named, and this would be equivalent to donating $60,000 to the company, which has no fund to draw on for extra expenses, and must proceed in accordance with the plans given them by the city. The matter was further discussed and the conference finally adjourned without arriving at anything definite, so the difficulty is no nearer settlement than months ago.

ALLEGHENY MATTERS.

Committee Meeting—Attending to Financial Matters.

Yesterday afternoon the Financial Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting in the City Treasurer's office, there being a large attendance of members.

The Controller's [illegible] statement of receipts and expenditures of parties in the Eighth ward for [illegible] was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Reineman and Voeghly.

The bond of the German Savings Bank was approved.

A communication was received from the Controller in relation to cost of school tax collection.

On motion of Mr. Long, it was agreed that the Controller notify the Finance Committee of the Board of School Controllers that the Committee have fixed the amount for the collection of school tax for 1873 at $1,500.

Bonds of R. L. Thomas, of the Tenth ward, R. R. Rowe, Eighth ward, city octroi of delinquent taxes, and David Cornelius, collector of second assessment of water rents, were approved.

The passage of an ordinance assessing tax on bonds was recommended.

A resolution in relation to reducing assessment for opening of Preil's avenue, on account of an error in viewers report, was referred to Controller for examination.

A communication was received from John Dwyer, asking exoneration from business tax.

On motion of Mr. Walter, the Controller was instructed to prepare an ordinance fixing the salary of Bark Measurer at $1,000, and all fees and perquisites to be paid into the Treasury.

Resolution adversely to refunding wagon license to parties living outside city limits, who are required to pay toll.

An ordinance was agreed to be recommended to Councils assuming all taxes on city property.

Bill of Hewitt Bros. for clay plates amounting to $70 was approved.

THE GRAND JURY'S LABOR.

Presentment Yesterday—The Penitentiary Removal Opposed—True Bills for Libel and Embezzlement.

The presentment of the Grand Jury, made yesterday in the Criminal Court, at the conclusion of its labors, is as follows:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Courts of Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for Allegheny county:

The Grand Jury would respectfully report that having visited the County Work House and being kindly received by the Superintendent, Mr. Cordier, found the institution in the best possible condition. We next visited the House of Refuge and report it also in good condition. The jail we found in excellent order; the want of room in the male department, we think, should be remedied.

Although somewhat out of our jurisdiction, (being a State institution) we made a visit of inspection to the Western Penitentiary. By the polite attention of the Warden we were shown through and had explained to us the whole workings of the prison, every part of which seemed to be scrupulously clean and in good condition.

The two departments of business chiefly carried on are the making of shoes and cigars. About one hundred and fifty men are thus employed. The machinery of the shoe shops, and the expedition with which first class work was turned out were points of great interest to us. Five hundred pairs of shoes and ten thousand cigars per day from this number of men, certainly requires great skill and very perfect machinery.

The evident drawback to a more perfect financial success to this institution comes from the want of sufficient shop room. On this account more than one hundred and twenty-five persons are now idle.

This will be remedied as soon as the Legislature shall grant the small appropriation asked, to give all the shop room that will be needed. The situation is central and salubrious and convenient, and in fact there is no valid reason why it should be removed that we know of, but very good reasons why it should not; among these and the principal which it would involve, would be the additional increase to the already oppressive burden of taxation under which the people are beginning to groan.

The great disposition to spend lavishly the public funds in the way of costly and unnecessary improvements by those in State and local authority should be checked. The products of labor, adversely to refunding wagon license to parties living outside city limits, who are required to pay toll.

An ordinance was agreed to be recommended to Councils assuming all taxes on city property.

Bill of Hewitt Bros. for clay plates amounting to $70 was approved.

THE GRAND JURY'S LABOR.

Presentment Yesterday—The Penitentiary Removal Opposed—True Bills for Libel and Embezzlement.

The presentment of the Grand Jury, made yesterday in the Criminal Court, at the conclusion of its labors, is as follows:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Courts of Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for Allegheny county:

The Grand Jury would respectfully report that having visited the County Work House and being kindly received by the Superintendent, Mr. Cordier, found the institution in the best possible condition. We next visited the House of Refuge and report it also in good condition. The jail we found in excellent order; the want of room in the male department, we think, should be remedied.

Although somewhat out of our jurisdiction, (being a State institution) we made a visit of inspection to the Western Penitentiary. By the polite attention of the Warden we were shown through and had explained to us the whole workings of the prison, every part of which seemed to be scrupulously clean and in good condition.

The two departments of business chiefly carried on are the making of shoes and cigars. About one hundred and fifty men are thus employed. The machinery of the shoe shops, and the expedition with which first class work was turned out were points of great interest to us. Five hundred pairs of shoes and ten thousand cigars per day from this number of men, certainly requires great skill and very perfect machinery.

The evident drawback to a more perfect financial success to this institution comes from the want of sufficient shop room. On this account more than one hundred and twenty-five persons are now idle.

This will be remedied as soon as the Legislature shall grant the small appropriation asked, to give all the shop room that will be needed. The situation is central and salubrious and convenient, and in fact there is no valid reason why it should be removed that we know of, but very good reasons why it should not; among these and the principal which it would involve, would be the additional increase to the already oppressive burden of taxation under which the people are beginning to groan.

The great disposition to spend lavishly the public funds in the way of costly and unnecessary improvements by those in State and local authority should be checked. The products of labor, and mechanic must not be tithed to death. We counsel moderation, retrenchment and reform in this particular, and think we speak the sentiment of the whole country when we express the opinion that for the present the question had better not be agitated any further.

In addition to the above the Grand Jury presented true bills against the *Post* and Jno. B. Kennedy of the Allegheny *Mail* for libel, and against Jno. Ross for embezzlement, besides a number of minor importance.

WATER COMMISSION.

Animated Session Last Evening.

The Pipe Estimates.

William Smith's Bills to the Amount of $245,000 Approved.

Mr. McCarthy Again Expresses an Opinion.

The Bill in Equity—The New Boilers—N. Snyder & Co. Get the Contract—An Equal Division Between Iron and Steel—Lively Discussions.

Last evening the Water Committee held a regular meeting in their rooms in Municipal Hall, Chairman Geo. B. Chalmers presiding. The hall was densely packed with spectators. Before the proceedings opened, Mr. McCarthy moved to adjourn to the Common Council Chamber, arguing that the public were excluded. He wanted to know if the reporters were to be instructed what to report.

President Chalmers said that the reporters were there to report whatever they pleased.

Mr. McCarthy's motion was put and lost.

Communications were received from City Clerk Morrow, announcing the appointment by Councils of Mr. Milligan, vice Mr. D. W. C. Carroll, resigned, and of Mr. Jones, in place of Mr. David Kirk. These gentlemen were duly admitted as members.

Mr McCarthy said he would offer no objection at present to admitting the gentlemen as members, but in the future the question would be raised of the right of Councils to appoint members of committees in lieu of those resigned, and that within a few weeks. He thought Councils had exercised their full powers when they appointed their committees to the full number at the commencement of the year, and that they could go no further.

DIFFERING.

City Solicitor Bigelow thought that Councils had a right to appoint additional members and fill the places of resigned members.

Mr. McCarthy differed with the learned gentleman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The estimates for pipe for the past five months furnished by Wm. Smith, was next taken up, and it was moved to pay the same.

THE AMOUNTS.

The estimates are as follows:

December	$ 57 066 44
Special casting	16 836 00
January	42 969 37
February	40 680 99
March	45 876 10
April	42,283 67
Total	$245 042 57

Mr. McCarthy opposed the paying of the bills, on the ground that they contained some illegal estimates not contracted for according to law. He alluded to the 50 inch pipe. He alleged some eight hundred tons of pipe had been made last year and had been ordered by some person, and that the same was never contracted for as required by law.

HE DID NOT KNOW

who ordered the pipe. There might be some reason for their necessity. He was not willing to pay for pipe that was never contracted for, and that was delivered contrary to law. The law was for protection of the tax-payers, and this must be done to rob the tax payers of which they were the guardians, and which they had no right to do. In Pittsburgh over $80 per ton was being paid for pipe, while it was well known that in Toledo recently a contract for pipe was let at $40 per ton, and in Allegheny at $52, while in this city but recently at $43.

HE BELIEVED THE CONTRACT VOID.

The city had no right to make a contract with any one member of the firm in Councils interested in them. It was unjust as to Councilmen to protect the citizens against all such injustice. This was an extravagant and improvident contract, and he had understood that $20 was an ample margin per ton to run pipe on, yet this contract gave over $40 over and above the cost of iron. Such is the contract they were asked to validate. The Committee had no right to pay Wm. Smith. Let them refuse to pay the bills and he would then have to go to court to test the validity of his contract and see if the city was compelled to pay him. If this estimate goes through and the Controller and Mayor sign the warrants and the Treasurer would pay the same, he warned them.

THAT SUITS WILL BE ENTERED,

to test whether members of Councils had a right to do as they pleased, or whether the citizens reposed in them a trust. The question of individual liability of members would be tested on this question. He had no doubt the question would win if carried to the courts, as a question of right.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Mr. Lauffman said that he believed he was a pretty large tax-payer [illegible] Councils, and w[illegible] as much interested in individual liability as the honorable gentleman who had just spoken. He was for justice and right, and asked no favors. He would simply ask one or two questions of the gentleman, and would also state the matter clearly himself. When the contract with Wm. Smith was made there were eight bids presented, and his was the lowest. The contract was not awarded till a conference had been held with practical iron men, and two months after its award Pittsburgh and Allegheny city made a contract with this same Wm. Smith for pipe at $85 per ton, while the other contract had been let at $43 50. Thus there was a difference of $1 50 per ton in favor of the first contract.

THE IMMENSE "SNAKE."

As to the sections of fifty inch pipe made by William Smith, there were just sixteen of them. They were made by the authority of the Water Commission and by the orders of Mr. Kennedy. The matter was so small in itself, that no contract could have been made for them at the time. As to the 800 tons spoken of by Mr. McCarthy, he, the speaker, knew nothing of. It was indeed a sad day when men entirely lost faith in one another. If that day had come [illegible] business. men could not rely upon each other.

IT WAS A BURNING SHAME

to keep this m[illegible] Wm. Smith, who had made [illegible] good faith with the city. [illegible] have made a blunder, but he did not think so. They had acted advisedly, not of their own accord. If a blunder had been made, it was in not limiting the contract within a year, and these are only facts in the case.

Mr. Morrison said that if there was a dispute in regard to the 50 inch pipe, he would move to approve the estimates, excepting the 50 inch pipe.

WILLING TO ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Meyran was in favor of paying every dollar of the estimates. If the pipe was ordered by the late Water Committee, the bills were right and ought to be paid. There was no individual responsibility in the matter, and as to that, he was perfectly willing to assume it himself. The estimates were only just and ought to be paid.

Mr. Morrison said that as it was stated that the 50 inch pipe was contracted for illegally, why not let the matter lay over.

IN FAVOR OF PAYING DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

Mr. Aull was in favor of paying Mr. Smith every dollar coming to him. Ten per cent. was held back by the city, which would prove ample to reimburse her, if anything wrong had been done. He understood that but sixteen pieces of the 12 feet 50 inch pipe had been made and the whole cost to the city would be about $1,500. Yet Mr. Smith had to go to the expense of $15,000 to prepare pits and patterns to furnish these pipes. There are 2,500 people depending upon this money for their bread. It was the right and bounden duty of the city to pay this bill. Mr. McCarthy argued that he was defending the poor tax payers. Are not these poor people tax-payers? This money was for poor men and tax-payers, who were dependent upon it for support and he would vote for its payment.

MR. MCCARTHY AGAIN.

Mr. McCarthy again took the floor and said that Mr. Lauffman alluded to but sixteen pieces of 50 inches pipe; and as a matter of small consequence. He had been a member of the Water Commission so long, that a matter of between two and three hundred thousand dollars was but a small amount in his sight.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Mr. Lauffman—Let the gentleman state facts and not make hap-hazard assertions. The fact is, the whole matter amounts to only about $4,000, and he would also state that no one would have bid for the contract as the expense would have been fully $15,000 in order to secure a $4000 contract.

Mr McCarthy said again that the amount involved was some $300,000, and he would reiterate that Mr. Lauffman looked upon that as a small amount of money. There were fifty-inch pipe furnished up to the time the Water Committee took possession. The proper course would have been to advertise for pipe, the city reserving the right to take any number of tons found actually necessary at the time of ordering. Yet this pipe was ordered without any contract.

AN INTERRUPTION.

The question of Mr. Morrison was here called, but the gentleman continued: Mr. Lauffman had said that this contract was fairly made and could not be called into question. There were laws made to protect the tax payers and a contract only found its protection in law, yet it was against such contracts and for the protection of tax payers that these laws were made. It was well known that the pipe manufacturers had entered into a combination to run up the price.

A member—Stick to the question.

Another member—I call the gentleman to order.

The Chair—The gentleman from the Eleventh ward will please speak to the motion.

THE COMBINATION.

Mr. McCarthy continued; These men met in Cincinnati in the Burnett House for the purpose of running up the price of pipe, in order to rob the people; nothing more. Yet this robbery was being perpetrated on the citizens of Pittsburgh and it was the duty of the members of Councils to protect the citizens. A contract only had its virtue in law, and he wanted to see it tested by law, and as yet if the city had any rights in the matter. He was in favor of paying Mr. Smith dollar for dollar, but he first wanted the matter tested in Court. Mr. McCarthy continued to speak, calling this robbery, and an unjust manner of dealing, and was also again drifting into the combination, when several members called him to order. He again continued, and made some statements irrelevant to the question at issue, when he was

AGAIN CALLED TO ORDER

by several members.

The Chair—The gentleman will have to speak to the question or resign the floor.

Mr. McCarthy—I desire to make but a short statement.

Mr. Chalmers—Make it short; our time is valuable.

Mr. McCarthy—This statement is also valuable to the citizens.

Mr. Chalmers—If it is such as you have just spoken, it is doubtful.

Mr. McCarthy again started off: When the bids were sent in for castings there was one at $55 per ton and some one went to the party and asked him to withdraw his bid for castings, telling him if the pipe contract was got, he would get the founding of the castings, and this contract was let at $110 per ton, when it could have been got at $85.

AN IMPUTATION.

Mr. Lauman would not admit such a statement. It was an imputation upon his character. He had never heard or seen such a bid. He wanted the gentleman to be careful. He was anxious for law and testing by law. He would warn him to be careful, that he would make him prove the statement he had just made.

SIMPLE JUSTICE.

Mr. Mitchell thought if the 50 inch pipe had been ordered by the Water Commission through Mr. Kennedy, it was but an act of simple justice to pay the bill of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Hunter had asked Mr. Kennedy if this 50 inch pipe had increased the general estimated quantity, as it had been stated that 800 tons of additional pipe had been ordered. There was nothing in that. The Water Commission had authorized the 50 inch pipe and Mr. Kennedy had ordered it.

After an explanation to Mr. Fulton, the motion of Mr. Thompson to pay all but the 50 inch pipe estimates, was put and lost.

It was then moved to approve the estimates as a whole. Carried. Certificates were signed by the members for the amount.

A PROTEST.

Mr. McCarthy—Mr. Chairman let the Secretary record my vote on the minutes as against paying the bills.

The Chair—It is so ordered.

THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Thompson offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Hon. W. C. McCarthy, chairman of the committee to investigate the contract with Wm. Smith, for water pipes, having failed to report to this committee any facts showing said contract to have been fraudulently entered by the late Water Committee, or any reason satisfactory to this committee to have it set aside, has individually filed a bill in equity in the county courts, praying on purely technical grounds, that this committee be restrained from ordering the payment of the estimates due to the said Wm. Smith for pipes already delivered by him to the city, and that said contract be declared void and not binding on the city; and

WHEREAS, The validity of all the contracts made by the late Water Commission is involved in the question raised in said bill; and

WHEREAS It is of great importance to the city that these questions should be speedily brought to a determination by the Courts. Now, therefore, in order to have the matter brought to an issue as soon as possible,

Resolved, That the Councils be and they are hereby requested to employ additional counsel to assist the City Attorney in defending the said bill in equity.

MR FULTON.

Mr. Fulton spoke in favor of the resolution. As the contract had been disputed by Mr. McCarthy, and as he believed money was due Mr. Smith, he understood a bill had been filed in equity, or they had been notified that it would. The question of the legality of the contracts would be raised, and he believed, ought to be defended, and it was due all parties that this matter should be settled as speedily as possible by the courts.

Mr. J. H. Jones wanted to know if City Solicitor Bigelow coincided with Mr. Hamilton in his views.

The Chair—I don't know.

Mr. Fulton spoke again in favor of the resolution, saying, that if their own legal advisors were against them, they certainly ought to have the privilege of defending themselves.

Some further discussion was indulged in on the subject, but the resolution was put and passed.

BILLS AND PAY ROLLS.

The bills and pay rolls for the month of March were next taken up and approved, as follows:

Fifty-four tons lead	$ 6 894 49
Herron's Hill Reservoir	5,834 34
Hiland avenue Reservoir	787 14
Brilliant Hill Reservoir	3,103 34
Slop gates	3,532 73
Second pair engines	32,432 34
Mechanical Engineer	2,086 12
Chief Engineer	2,706 37
Foundations	5,831 09
Col.'s Quarry	4,143 77
Street hands laying pipe	3,851 17
Bills	2,043 86

THE BOILER CONTRACT.

The Award for the contract for the boilers was next in order.

Mr. Mitchell moved that half the boilers be made of steel and half of iron.

It was moved to clear the room of all but members of the Committee and reporters of the press, pending discussion on the merits of iron and steel boilers. The motion carried and the room was accordingly cleared.

The Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Lowery, gave his views, and preferred 1/2 S. Iron as the best. Superintendent Atkinson thought steel would burn quicker than iron. Railroad companies used steel boilers in their locomotives on account of the number of flues; they could be cleaned quicker.

Considerable discussion was had on the merits of iron and steel.

A COMPROMISE.

Mr. Meyran offered the following as a compromise:

Resolved, That the contract be awarded to [illegible] one-half of the boilers to be constructed of steel and the other half of the best [illegible] hot rivets, with the privilege to [illegible] if the committee and Council[illegible] should abandon the second number [illegible] as suggested by Col. Roberts, member of that committee to have the privilege to reduce the number of boilers not below 16 or one battery.

Mr. Jones suggested that a committee of five, in conjunction with the Mechanical Engineer and Superintendent, be appointed to investigate the matter.

The Chair decided the gentleman out of order.

Mr. Goldthorpe thought steel boilers only an experiment, but he favored half iron and half steel.

Mr. McCarthy thought they should first decide on the bids and then on the kind of boiler.

Messrs. Fulton and Cunningham first wanted decided the kind of boilers required, and then award the contract.

Mr. Thompson thought as steel boilers were but an experiment, it would be wise to adopt half iron and half steel, as something that would prove a benefit to the entire country.

STEEL THE BEST.

Mr. Mitchell thought steel the best, but wanted the matter divided, half iron and half steel.

Mr. Goldthorpe was of the same view.

Mr. Meyran could not see as steel was anything but unadulterated iron.

The motion was then put as to [illegible] being half the number steel by 15 ayes to 10 nays. Cold put and carried on motion, adopted.

Mr. Aull wanted Brown's U. S. brand of iron in the boilers. It was put in a motion and carried. The steel to be used homogeneous.

Mr. Aull wanted the contract divided among the four lowest bidders and put his suggestion in the shape of a motion.

The Chair stated that they would have to let to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Watson said they were all so close to each other that it would make but little difference.

A PROSPECTIVE SUIT.

The Chair stated that the lowest bidder could sue for the contract.

Mr. Watson defied such a thing at best.

As it was stipulated that J. Park & Co.'s homogeneous steel be used, Mr. Meyran stated, that as there were three firms manufacturing the same quality, the contractor could purchase from whoever he pleased. Carried.

Mr. Fulton moved to amend Mr. Watson's motion, to award to the two lowest bidders, and thus have the contract divided, so to have it finished in the time stipulated.

Mr. Meyran thought Messrs. Fulton and Watson's motion wise as a protective measure.

Mr. Jones thought different, and a competition had been sharp and bonds furnished, they would get good boilers at the lowest price by awarding to the lowest bidder.

Messrs. Fulton and Meyran only wanted to make it an offer to the firms at the lowest rate bid.

Mr. Aull was in favor of a division.

Mr. Thompson also favored it, and as being opposed to sub-letting the contract by the contractor.

It was moved to lay the amendments of Messrs. Watson and Fulton on the table. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Watson to divide the contract between four parties was put and lost, as was Mr. Fulton's.

ANOTHER COMPROMISE.

Mr. Fulton wanted the lowest bidder to have the contract in full if the others refused to take a portion at the same rate.

There was some further discussion indulged in, but, on motion, the contract for making thirty-two boilers was then awarded to N. Snyder & Co. The contract amounts to about $60,000. The boilers are to be of the smoothest steel and iron.

The Committee then permanently organized by, on motion of Mr. Aull, re-electing Mr. Chalmers Chairman.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday evening.

Great Auction Sale

of fine Livery Stock, at Rody Patterson, Jr.'s Livery Stables, No. 117 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Thursday, April 9th, 1874, and to continue until the entire stock is disposed of. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., each day.

This stock comprises the whole equipment of one of the largest Livery Establishments in Western Pennsylvania, consisting of 12 first-class coaches, 1 hearse, 3 barouches, 25 top and no top buggies, 2 wagons, 1 buck wagon, 12 single and double sleighs, 25 sets double harness, 25 sets single harness, 60 horses, together with a large assortment of robes, blankets, bells, &c., &c.; in fact, the whole paraphernalia of a first-class Livery and Undertaker's establishment. This stock will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is about to engage in other business requiring his whole personal attention. A rare chance is offered to livery men, undertakers and others desiring one or more horses and vehicles for public or family use, as the entire stock will be sold to the highest bidder. Also will be sold, at the same time and place, gray gelding "Hon Punch," with record of 2:42; brown mare "Lulu," with no record, can beat 2:40, (formerly owned by the late John D. Robinson.) No postponement on account of weather.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.
N. WHITING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Splendid Vehicles at Low Prices.

A very large and splendid stock of carriages, buggies and light wagons can be seen at the extensive establishment of H. B. Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue. He has just returned from the East bringing with him one of the most desirable and taking assortments of vehicles that has ever been exhibited in Pittsburgh. Mr. Davis has obtained a reputation for selling low, and his representations as to his stock can be relied upon. Buyers are safe in his hands, and cannot regret dealing with him. He asks especial attention to the excellent top buggies which he offers at the low price of $125. The style and finish of these buggies will attract attention. Certainly the price and quality should cause a large demand. Persons wanting any kind of light vehicle should not fail to call on him.

Fine Carriages at Reduced Prices.

Purchasers who wish to secure good, strong carriages of superior workmanship, should examine the spring stock of C. West & Co., 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, before making a selection. A few eastern made buggies and carriages, some of which have been left with us for sale, we can offer at unheard-of low prices.

IN THEIR NEW HOME.

A Pleasant Reunion Among the Friends of the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny—A Few Notes Concerning a Remarkably Successful Institution—How Attention to Legitimate Business Principles Was Rewarded with Abundant Prosperity—An Enjoyable Festal Occasion.

The hard, prosaic ways of business life, do not often afford opportunity for fraternal interchanges, but there are times when these pleasant episodes interweave themselves to embellish and brighten the unsentimental and material in business activities; such an event was celebrated in Allegheny yesterday, among the friends and patrons of the Franklin Savings Bank, who had gathered in response to invitation to participate in the formal opening of the new bank building and indulge in a little pardonable mutual felicitation over the great success of the enterprise in which they were interested,—a success that found a fitting commemoration in the occupancy of the elegant edifice, which is hereafter to be the home of the "Franklin."

The opening of the new home, which during the afternoon attracted hundreds of visitors, was not attended with any especially formal exercises, but the visitors, as they sauntered through the building, were entertained and interested first, by the place itself, as a monument of business success, and next by the frequently rehearsed

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE,

which, naturally under the circumstances, attracted attention, and which first had to be understood before they came to a full appreciation of the cause for the congratulatory character of the occasion.

This story of the "Franklin," divested of many embellishments that would be interesting here if space did not forbid, is one which illustrates that prosperity is always sure to follow a strict attention to legitimate business principles. The organization was first ushered into existence about nine years ago at a time not especially favorable for such undertakings; indeed, some of the financial seers of that day had gloomy forebodings of its success, and guaged the limit of the new Bank's life at half a year. The men at the head of the enterprise, however, though perhaps lacking in prophetic wisdom, had an abundance of faith and energy, which they applied in furthering the interests of the organization. The Bank started out with a corps of well known business men as Directors at whose head as President was Mr. George R Riddle—perhaps as widely known, and certainly pre-eminently esteemed for personal integrity and business capacity as any gentleman in our community. The capital stock was fixed at $100,000, and when a sufficient portion had been paid in, a cosy headquarters was purchased and fitted up at No. 43 Ohio street, where business was commenced on the first day of April, with Mr. James H. Riddle as cashier. From the day of "opening" it was apparent that the success of the enterprise was beyond a doubt. The character of the management was its endorsement in the community, and soon the stock was above par, a profitable line of discounts had been obtained, and the new bank was recognized among the safest institutions of the kind in this section.

It is hardly necessary to go over in detail the various progressive steps by which in the next few years the bank's prosperity was marked; nor to dwell at length upon the fact that at the end of that time its business had so largely increased that new and more commodius quarters were considered a necessity, and it was decided for the purpose to say that, when the demand for a larger place of business became so urgent, the Directors commenced to cast about them to secure a new site and with the same fortune that had characterized their operations all along, secured the large plot of ground, upon a portion of which the new building is located. The new site was at the corner of Federal street and North alley, and embraced a frontage of 60 feet on Federal street, with a depth of 240 feet—the price being $40,000.

This was a little

REAL ESTATE SPECULATION

that proved singularly profitable, for before the bank had made any move to build, a portion of the property was sold for $43,000, thus leaving a site clear for the bank building and a profit of $3,000. The next movement in the same line was to sell the old site for double what it originally cost, and it is now the site of the judicious management, had gained a new lot for nothing and had a handsome surplus—about enough to put up the proposed new edifice.

About the time this proposition was started to erect a new house, there was a great demand for the bank's stock, and yielding to the general desire the Directors first divided a large contingent fund among the old stockholders and then increased the stock to $200,000. The new issue was rapidly absorbed, and before the new building was completed, had all been paid up—this giving a cash capital of $200,000 to work on—together with a handsome contingent fund, which has since accumulated.

Under these favorable circumstances the new bank building was commenced last season, and the work has been pushed forward with such energy, under the direction of the Building Committee, Messrs. Simon Drum and George [illegible] that it was completed and [illegible] Riddle, has a [illegible] and [illegible] They could probably need the [illegible] area question in its every phase discussed before now. He was in favor of total abstinence, and was to fully sympathize with the ladies movement. He was sorry the meeting was not large, but he believed they had too few preachers in the East End to create enthusiasm in so large and scattered a community. He hoped, however, the work of temperance would go on and that sufficient enthusiasm would be aroused to scatter the influence in every family. He believed the cause would succeed through the aid of God.

Miss Mary Anderson led in prayer.

Rev. Mr. Bain was next called upon. He did not feel like speaking. He had never refused to speak at any time before. He however would say a word. He had for the last ten or twelve years studied the subject of temperance and advocated wherever and when he could. He might use all the arguments he knew of, that liquor was the

VILEST COMPOUND

made, still, there was too much money in the business and the arguments would fall through. A musket ball can not be shot through a bale of greenbacks, and that was the reason why argument could not drown avarice. Men were too much addicted to running for office in this country. When argument and logic failed, he believed there [illegible] of them, touching their [illegible] and souls. The power of prayer will go [illegible] It overcomes a man. It overcomes his covetousness and makes him a new man. He believed the spirit of Christian women imbued with

DIVINE POWER,

would accomplish success and bring the drunkard back from his wretchedness. He saw no fanaticism in this movement. He was accustomed at the calmness of the spirit, but its depth could not be imagined. There is no degradation in women doing this work, it is next to crucifixion with some women, but it was working for God. He was glad to see women willing to do this work. Man listened to women when they will not listen to a minister. Woman bear this work with wonderful patience. They go forth using the love of God as their shield of safety.

Miss Renwick followed with an impressive prayer.

Mrs. Hubley next spoke briefly and gave a brief history of her jail visits and spoke of the cause in general and the work they were accomplishing. She thought the men ought to help the women, as they helped them in every work of theirs.

Announcements were next made.

Mother E. D. Stewart, of Springfield, has telegraphed to Mrs. Hill, stating that if possible, she would be at the Friday afternoon's meeting.

Miss Haller urged the young ladies to work more for the cause.

REV. DR. GILLESPIE'S SPEECH.

Rev. Dr. Gillespie next spoke and explained the reason why the children were better filled, was, because there had been a mistake in the announcement. It was the order of the day for ministers to explain themselves on occasions, but he thought it was almost unnecessary for him to do so. All he would say he was with the movement of the ladies. He related some appropriate incidents and argued that the great end in view was the suppression of the liquor traffic and the saving of human souls. He did not want the women to give up this work, but to work quietly by praying in their closets and publicly afterward when the time had come and God would crown their efforts with abundant success.

Mrs. Matchett thought the time had come for the woman to go to work, without delay. They had prayed in closets long enough and believed praying before the men themselves.

The next meeting, it was announced, will be held in Rev. Dr. Noble's church, Sixth avenue.

The meeting then adjourned.

Removal.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Allegheny, have removed to their new building, No. 171 Federal street.

Duryeas' Satin Gloss Starch" and "Improved Corn Starch" is the best in the world. Just glance at the array of medals awarded them for perfection of quality:

Grand International Exhibition,	Paris,	1867.
do. do.	London,	1862.
do. do.	Havre,	1868.
do. do.	Hamburg,	1865.
do. do.	Cologne,	1865.

Of the Netherlands at Amsterdam, 1869.

Also, at American Institute and innumerable state and agricultural fairs throughout the country.

CHICAGO, February 14, 1871.—I find, after a thorough trial, Duryeas' Starch the best in all particulars of any I have ever used.

GEO. M. PUNGER,
MWF] Prop'r Munger's Opera House Laundry.

Second-Hand Carriages.

Several buggies taken by us in exchange, we offer at great bargains. C. West & Co., carriage manufacturers, 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street.

Boots and Shoes.

It is an undoubted and indisputable fact that Mr. R. Taggart, boot and shoe dealer, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, sells better and cheaper goods than any other similar establishment in either of the two cities. His stock is quite large and well assorted, and every article sold is guaranteed to be just exactly as they are represented, so that those who may go there with the intention of buying can be satisfied of courteous treatment and honest dealing. He has an immense run of custom, the result of selling goods at moderate rates, and that he does so, our readers will find by making a visit to the establishment.

A Card.

Having returned to Pittsburgh to resume my former occupation as Instructor, it gives me pleasure to inform my old friends and patrons that I am ready to give private lessons in Music, Languages, Drawing, Mathematics, etc.

Office at the Binding and Printing Establishment of Ernest Luft, Sixth avenue, opposite the GAZETTE Building. RUDOLPH LEONHART.

Great Bargains in Carriag s.

A fine assortment, new and second-hand, the latter left with us by their owners and for sale at bankrupt prices. Call early at C. West & Co.'s, 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, have removed to their new house, No. 171 Federal street.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield Street, announces the arrival of the Inman line steamer City of Brooklin at Queenstown.

CONTINUING THE WORK.

Proceedings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Yesterday—The Meeting in East Liberty—The Attendance Falling off—The Work House Visit.

Yesterday afternoon the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its regular meeting in the First Presbyterian (Rev. Dr. Gillespie's